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GENTS:
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Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

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Maine Farmer.

The Board of Agriculture.

No one will deny that there has been great progress in scientific agriculture in this State, during the past twenty-five years, neither, we think, will any one deny that this progress is largely due to the efforts of the Maine Board of Agriculture. We do not claim that these efforts have, at all times, been well directed or intelligently pursued, but as a whole, much of good has been accomplished. Twenty-five years ago, there was a strong prejudice against "book farming," as scientific husbandry was then called, existing in the minds of a large majority of our farmers who held that the knowledge gained from their ancestors and their own experience, was amply sufficient for all their purposes, and in this groove they were determined to move. But the experiences of twenty-five years with the efforts of the agricultural press and the Board of Agriculture, have been a great eye-opener, so to speak, to the farmers of Maine, and there are few now who do not readily adnit that the most successful farming is where science and practice go hand in hand.

Of the paramount importance of agriculture to every community every one is fully aware. It has been truthfully said of it, that it is at "once the evidence and cause of civilization;" it is the base upon which the whole social superstructure rests; when that fails, and no matter from what cause, the earth does not yield her increase, depression, panic and utter ruin must ensue. That the State and the nation depends on agriculture for its bread is obvious to all; that it is not less dependent on it for its commercial and financial prosperity is equally true. On the surplus products of the fields, the farmer relies for the extinguishment of his debts and for the accumulation of wealth; on the same surplus must the nation rely for the same results, and to increase this surplus, to develope and bring out our resources, and thereby create additional means, is one of the most important objects that can engage the attention of our legislature and the country. But for the abundant harvests of the past two years and our large export trade, there would have been no great revival of business; to the farmers therefore, more than to any other class, is due the present encouraging state of finance and trade.

For the accomplishment of these objects and others more or less connected therewith, Boards of Agriculture in every State, composed in part of practical, part of scientific and all of intelligent farmers, to be under the control and receive the support and patronage of the State government, should in our judgment, be sustained. When properly constituted and conducted, no means can be adopted that can render such efficient aid to the cause of agriculture, and of this there can be no doubt. There is scarcely a section of our country in which the main articles of its produce have not materially changed within the lapse of half a century. New England once exported grain and cattle; now the productive industries of this section are turned into new channels, and in some of the New England States, manufactures are the chief sources of strength and constitute the disposable surplus. Maine has not escaped the fluctuations and changes in its products, to which other States have been subjected. Our lumbering business which formerly gave employment to a large number of our citizens, and brought a large amount of money into the State, has grown less and less as the forests have disappeared, and is now comparatively speaking, of trifling importance. Some would make us believe that mining may supply its place, but we do not believe it. The chief of our remaining interests is agriculture and to this should the fostering care of the State be given. We may not become exporters of cereals as we are of hay, potatoes and fruit, but we can, at least, raise our own bread. Naturally, Maine is by far the best agricultural State in New England, both in respect to its general physical characteristics, and in the character of its soil. What we now need is development in the unsettled portions and improved methods of agriculture in the older and partially exhausted sections. In the former, quite satisfactory progress is being made, but in the latter, though we have gained much in twenty-five years, progress is slow and we need the efforts of a Board of Agriculture made up of our most progressive farmers, to keep up the interest.

We have said that the Maine Board of Agriculture has accomplished much in the interests of better husbandry, but it has not accomplished all that such a Board might. In the first place, it has not always been composed of the right kind of men. Too often, men have successfully sought the place, instead of the place seeking them. In the selection of members at large, politics has had too much to do with it. Under the present law, there are to be no members at large, which we think is an improvement. In times past, we do not think the Secretary has devoted so much time to it as he ought. For this important office, the right man should be selected, and then he should devote his entire time to it. It is not enough that he attends the meetings of the Board as its recording officer, and furnishes the copy for the annual reports. He should collect and arrange for publication statistical and other useful information relating to rural affairs; collect and distribute seeds of such kinds of agricultural products as may promise to benefit our husbandry, with modes of culture and general management; receive and label and arrange models of useful farm implements, geological specimens, specimens of the products of the soil and of the forests, portraits of fine animals, donations of books and manuscripts, and exhibit them to visitors; answering questions of agricultural men upon all subjects pertaining to husbandry or to any article of culture and corresponding with societies and individuals on matters promotive of the interests of agriculture. By the faithful performance of such duties and having the necessary facilities for performing them and compensation sufficient to enable him to devote his whole time to the business, the Secretary would be able to do much to aid in improving the agriculture of the State.

The annual volumes that have been issued by the Maine Board of Agriculture, contain a vast amount of useful information, and we do not agree with the statements of members of the legislature made when the bill for reorganizing the Board was under discussion, that these volumes were of no interest to the farmers; indeed we know the opposite to be the fact. Large numbers of the last volumes were issued from this office, and we can testify to the avidity with which they were seized upon by the farmers, as well as to the disappointment exhibited when told that the legislature of 1878-9 had prohibited the printing of any more volumes. The farmers of Maine have wanted these volumes, have read and greatly profitted by them. Instead of restricting the powers and duties of the reorganized Board, its scope should be enlarged. We are told that the times are hard and the State in debt; then let us improve the times and liquidate our debts, by improving our agriculture and increasing our taxable property; and what better way is there to do this than to furnish our farmers with that information which shall lead to improved methods of cultivating the soil? Without reflecting in the least upon the old Board, we trust the new one may be more efficient than any that has preceded it and that its influence for good may be felt among the farmers in all parts of the State.

Agriculture in the Legislature.

The bill providing for reorganizing the Maine Board of Agriculture came up in the House of Representatives Monday afternoon of last week. This bill was reported from the Committee on Agriculture and is essentially the same as recently stated by us in these columns. It provides that the Board shall consist of one member from each county to be chosen by the various County Agricultural Societies, and also provides that the President and Professor of Agriculture in the State College, shall be members. The Secretary of the Board shall be *ex officio* a trustee of the State College, and in case a commission should at any time, be appointed by the Governor under the provision of the Statutes, to investigate and take action with reference to contagious diseases among stock, the Secretary shall be one of the commission. The Board are to hold one annual meeting during the winter in Augusta, and branch meetings in each county during the year. The branch meetings are to be attended by the Secretary and at least one member of the Board. The Secretary is to have a salary of six hundred dollars and necessary expenses, and make up a report of the proceedings of the Board of which ten thousand copies are to be printed and mostly distributed among the farmers of the State.

It is understood that the main features of the bill were suggested by the present members of the Board who have been for some time aware that the Board had become too large and unwieldly for practical purposes. Rev. Dr. Butler of Vassalboro', called up the bill, explained its provisions and advocated its passage. Mr. Hills of Union, bitterly attacked the bill; said it was not what the farmers needed or wanted; that the expensive volume would be read by but few, and he made especial objection to that provision which makes the Secretary a trustee of the State College, for said he, "it is designed to aid and assist that institution which in its present management, should not be sustained at the expense of the State." Mr. Haskell of Turner, rejoined, and informed him that this provision existed in the old law, thus exposing the entire ignorance of Hills of the subject upon which he was presuming to instruct the House. Mr. Hatch of Bangor opposed the bill in its present form, and, in very much the same manner as Mr. Hills, undertook to instruct the House as to what the farmers did and what they did not need. Messrs. Crane of Winthrop and Marble of Paris favored the bill and so did Mr. Staples of Parsonsfield, while Perry of Camden as a "practical printer," opposed it. Messrs. Hatch and Hills then began to offer amendments, all of which were adopted, until the bill was so emasculated as to be worthless and its friends moved its indefinite postponement.

Thereupon Mr. Davis of Woodstock, one of the Committee which reported the bill, took the floor and called the attention of the House to the fact that no person who had spoken against it or tried to kill it by amendments, knew anything about farming or what the farmers of the State needed or wanted. Mr. Hills was a stove-dealer, Mr. Hatch a retired merchant and Mr. Perry a publisher. He gave a brief history of the bill and said it was all the legislation the farmers had especially asked for the present winter, and so far as he had been able to ascertain, was just what the farmers wanted. His brief remarks were forcible and to the point, and made a favorable impression on the House, most of the members of which, had previously expressed but little interest in the bill. He was followed on the same side by Mr. Haskell, and eloquently by Dr. Butler. Mr. Gushee of Appleton then moved a reconsideration of all the votes by which the several amendments had been adopted and the House by a large majority so voted. The bill as it came from the Committee was then passed to be engrossed.

When the matter came up in the Senate, Mr. Dingley of Androscoggin, who is a merchant and banker, felt it his duty to take charge of the bill. He had it tabled and subsequently called it up and commenced his tinkering process. He moved to amend by cutting down the salary of the Secretary of the Board from eight hundred to six hundred dollars and this amendment was adopted. He then moved to cut down the amount appropriated for the expenses of the Board from fourteen hundred to one thousand dollars, but this was resisted by Mr. Dearborn and others, and finally withdrawn. Mr. Ellis opposed the bill but it was passed to be engrossed. Mr. Parlin supported the bill. The amendment adopted in the Senate impairs the bill in that the Secretary cannot, for the compensation allowed, devote more than half his time to the duties of his office, whereas he should devote his entire time and be paid for it. The House adopted the Senate amendment preferring to do this than to jeopardize the bill by sending it back to the Senate. The action in the House and in fact in the Senate, was a signal triumph for the farmers and a rebuke to those officious members who feel that they must have a hand in manipulating every measure that comes before the Legislature, whether they know anything about it or not. The bill as passed does not meet the demand, but the amendments offered in the House would have taken all the goodness out of it, and such was, doubtless the intention of the movers. From habit, as well as from education, farmers, as a rule, when they come into the Legislature are diffident about speaking, and usually keep in the background, but when aroused by misrepresentation and unfairness, upon matters which especially interest them and which they fully understand, the farmers of the late House showed that they could defend their rights and maintain them. Through their efforts the Board of Agriculture is restored and also improved.

Trial of Vegetables in 1879.

From an extended article by Peter Henderson, a large gardener at Jersey City Heights, contributed to the *American Agriculturist*, we make up the following abstract which our readers will do well to consult. We have omitted all but the vegetables common to our gardeners. This report is made up by a person who produces all these vegetables on an extensive scale, and whose views and experiences are entitled to much consideration.

Beans, Bush.—Flat-podded China proved earliest. Mohawk next; for general crop, Valentine's. The "Golden Wax" is a new and distinct variety that proved on a second year's trial excellent, being early, stringless, and of very fine flavor: it is one of the very best shell beans. For Pole Beans, nothing is better than Large Lima.

Beets.—The old Bassano is earliest, but on account of its light color, is now superseded by the Egyptian, which is by far the best of the dark colored, round varieties. Bastian's Blood Turnip, a newer kind, is second in earliness to Egyptian. The best long variety was Long Smooth Red. *Mangels.*—Norbiton Giant proved the best red, and Kinver Globe the best of the yellows.

Cabbages show no change in the past three years. For earliest, the Wakefield still leads, then comes Early Summer, only about eight days later, but of nearly double the weight. This sort, we find, is more valued generally than any other early cabbage, as it seems to adapt itself better to all sections of the country. The Wakefield has never been a favorite in the Southern States, though almost exclusively grown by market gardeners at the North, but the Early Summer is an equal favorite, South and North, and is now perhaps most generally cultivated.

Savoy Cabbages we find are, as they deserve to be, yearly becoming more extensively cultivated. An improved variety, called Netted Savoy introduced last season, we find to be one of the best.

Cauliflower.—Our reports from the new variety named Early Snowball, fully confirm our own tests. It undoubtedly is the earliest, largest and most certain to head of any variety we know. It is this season classed by some seedsmen as synonymous with the Erfurt; this is an error, as it is entirely distinct from and superior to the best strains of Erfurt. For late crops, which are mainly grown by the Long Island gardeners, the Half Early Paris and Algiers are the best.

Celery.—The four best sorts for this section are Golden Dwarf, Half Dwarf, Dwarf Sandringham and London Red. For market, I should advise the relative proportions of four of Golden Dwarf, three of Half Dwarf, two of Dwarf Sandringham, and one, or one-fourth as much as of London Red. Where the Dwarf Sandringham does well, nothing is so good, as it is always entirely solid.

Carrot.—The Danvers was tried more fully the past season, but whether our soil is not adapted to it, or from other causes, our success has not been that claimed for it as giving the heaviest crop of any variety; the Improved Long Orange for general crop proved better, succeeding under glass, nothing surpasses the Scarlet Horn, while for early crop to be bunched and sold while young, Half Long Red or Stump-Rooted is the best.

Sweet Corn.—No change from the reports of last year. Crosby's Early stands first as both earliest and sweetest. Narragansett and Minnesota are a little earlier, but not so good. The very general and large demand for the Egyptian, sent out in 1877, tells of the value attached to it; almost all agree that it is the best flavored of all the Sweet Corns; being of very large size, it is one of the latest, but is none the less valuable on that account, as it gives us a supply after the general crop is done with.

Cucumber.—The best long, forcing English kinds are Sion House and Telegraph; these fancy sorts are now getting to be much sought after by our first-class hotels and restaurants. Improved White Spine is yet mostly grown both for a main crop under glass and in the open ground. Green Prolific for pickling. The Burr or West India Gherkin is used to some extent as a fancy pickle.

Lettuce.—As usual, our trials of this popular vegetable were on a large scale, over fifty kinds being experimented with. A number of "new names" proved to be old and well known sorts, and none among the large number proved to be new, or if any were new they had no merit to entitle them to be retained, so we again name as the best standard sorts: All the Year Round as the best *plain leaved*, Black-Seeded Simpson (new,) as the best curled, and Silesia or White-Seeded Simpson as best curled for general crop. For forcing in frames Boston Market is now almost exclusively used.

Onions.—Nothing different in Onions to report. Red Globe and Red Wethersfield in reds, White Globe and White Portugal in whites, and of yellow the Yellow Danvers. The varieties best fitted for the South are Queen, Giant Rocca and red and White Italian Tripoli, some of which grow very large, and are of mild flavor.

Parsnips.—For general crop, Long Smooth, and for early, Short Round.

Peas.—American Wonder proved early and exceedingly prolific, and is without doubt the best of all the dwarf wrinkled peas; quality first rate. We tested upwards of twenty "new" kind, all claiming superior earliness and productiveness; but nothing surpassed the Improved Dan'l O'Rourke for *first* early, and we therefore still recommend it as the best for general early crop. For *second* early we name first Alpha, then Fill Basket, Premium Gem and William I. For late, Champion of England and Omega.

Potatoes.—The St. Patrick has had a general and thorough trial, and not only from our own grounds, but from all sections of the country the reports are almost, without exception, so favorable that there is but little doubt of it becoming a leading sort. R. O. Bunnell, Dunmore, Pa., testifies that from one pound cut into eyes (not from cuttings) and planted May 10th, he dug on September 25th, 226 pounds. All testimony goes to prove its wonderful productiveness. It is white, very oblong and handsome; quality full average.....Beauty of Hebron.—A new early sort, very productive, and of good quality—a variety grown extensively in Northern New York. Genesee County King is late, but of average quality. Early Ohio is also fine and early, and will, we think, become one of our standard sorts. The earliest of all our potatoes was the Alpha, but the yield was poor.

Radish.—The best early kinds are Long Scarlet, French Breakfast and Scarlet Turnip, which are nearly alike in the open ground, but for forcing the new, Dark-Red Round and White-Tipped Scarlet are the best, as the tops are small and the root developes rapidly.

Spinach.—We have tried over twenty samples of Spinach the past season, and find the Savoy-Leaved the best, especially for market. Our trials also developed the fact that a great deal sold for Savoy-Leaved is only the ordinary Round-Leaved Spinach. The new Thick-Leaved we find to be a very good sort, tender and of fine quality. Large-Leaved Viroflay is a sort with large foliage; quality very good.

Squash.—For summer varieties, Summer Crook Neck and White and Yellow Bush. For winter, Hubbard and Yokohamas.

Turnips.—For early, White and Red-Top Strap-Leaf; White Egg is yet rather new, but is fast gaining favor, as it is equally early as the Strap-Leaf, it attains a greater size and is remarkably handsome; it is also an excellent keeper, and can therefore be grown in fall for winter use. For second early or winter for general crop, Yellow Globe and Golden Ball. French White is the best flavored of the Ruta-bagas; the American Improved Ruta-bagas is more used, and really one of the best.

Tomatoes.—I have repeatedly given my opinion that we had reached that point in earliness with the Tomato where further progress had stopped. This was very forcibly confirmed last season. There was a great excitement among the market gardeners in the vicinity of Newark, N. J., one of them having about an acre of a "new" Tomato that was ripe ten days before any other. The owner came to us and offered to dispose of the stock of seed. I took him through our collection, and showed him a variety that had some ripe fruit, and entirely distinct in foliage from any other. He admitted that it was very like his. A visit to his field and comparison, showed it to be indentical; and both were the old Keyes' Prolific introduced a dozen years ago, and which is, without question, to-day the earliest of any smooth Tomato, but too small and inferior in quality for general crop. We find that the favorite Tomato for general use is Acme, early, smooth, prolific and solid. The color is of a purple shade, and for some time this was an objection to its sale in the markets, but its other excellent qualities have offset this, and now it sells equal to anything offered. The kinds which appeared to be best for general market purposes with us the past season were as the year before, viz.: Conqueror and Canada Victor, while for canning, Paragon and Hathaway's Excelsior are equally desirable.

Sugar Beet Pulp.

Beet pulp for cattle is said to be worth more than its weight in beets. This article was offered by the Maine Sugar Beet Company, last fall, delivered at the factory in Portland at one dollar per ton, and the freight upon it over the Maine Central road was fixed at fifty cents per ton where the distance was over fifty miles and under and eighty cents where the distance was over fifty miles. But it was an untried experiment among the farmers of Maine and most of them were shy of it. A few, however, tried it generally with most satisfactory results. Last week we gave the experience of some of the members of the Lancaster, Mass., Farmers' Club, and below we give the result of the trial by several Maine farmers:

EAST POLAND, Feb. 18, 1880.

I feed the beet pulp with cotton seed and Indian meal; 40 lbs. per day to each cow. I know it to be cheap feed at $3.00 per ton. It has proved to be worth $4.00 per ton to me this winter. Forty lbs. of pulp per day have done better than the same weight of beets. It keeps well enough. It makes the cows give more milk than any thing else I ever fed. Its fattening qualities are great also.

C. H. COBB.

NEW GLOUCESTER, Feb. 11, 1880.

I mix shorts and barley meal with the pulp. I have 17 head of cows and heifers, and feed about 5 bushels in the morning and same at night, and myself and 12 quarts shorts and 8 quarts barley meal with the pulp, and give the milch cows a strong half bushel at each feed; the others less. As to its worth per ton I could not say, for I have not experimented enough to tell, but I think it is the cheapest food I ever used. It keeps well and is good and sweet —what I have used. I packed one car-load in my barn cellar; that I have not disturbed and do not know how it will come out. The other two car-loads I packed in my lower barn floor, on the bay side, in one end, size 12x16. I put a partition in the centre making the bins 6x16, and mixed about a bushel of salt in each load, trod down hard and covered it with boards. It is a little soft on top about 4 inches deep; the remainder is hard, good and sweet as when put in. My cows have given a good flow of milk, and are looking well; they were never more healthy than this winter, and have been freer from garget than ever before. I first took 2 tons beet pulp on trial, last October. Finding it valuable I afterwards ordered three car-loads, 30 tons more. I put on each load of pulp a layer of salt and trod it down hard with my feet—say 5 pecks of salt to each car-load of pulp. I have been feeding it ever since. It is just as sweet and good as at first. It saves me more than half of my grain and one-third of my hay. I feed twice a day, about a half bushel of pulp per day to each animal. It increases the flow of milk one quarter, over hay and grain alone. Last week I left off one-half of the pulp, and the milk of 11 cows shrank 4 quarts each milking. I save, in shorts, meal, hay and quantity of milk, Five Dollars for each ton of beet pulp I feed. My stock never looked better than they look now. I shall raise you from two to five acres of beets at $5.00 per ton, and shall want at least fifty tons of the beet pulp for my own use.

N. RIDEOUT.

WINSLOW, Feb. 15, 1880.

The first car-load of beet pulp I received was so wet it proved a rather bad experiment. Sold what I could of it, mostly for experiment, but few liked it. I put part of the car-load in my barn floor; the weather was warm, and it soured, but the cattle ate all we gave them. The next car-load arrived the first part of December; put 5 or 6 tons of it in my cellar, in a bin in one corner. It came in much better order than the first, and was quite dry. My hay crop was light, but we had quite a lot of barley and oat straw for our young horses. We put a foddering of straw in the crib, and threw a shovelful of the beet pulp on it. They ate it up clean. I feed some grain to my sheep; we take out one bushel of the pulp to the yard, put it in small piles, and put 4 or 5 quarts of barley with the pulp; the sheep eat it all up. The hens try to get their part of it. We have fed to the cattle about one peck each, to the sheep the same as to the cattle, except the grain. They ate it as well as they will roots or meal. The pulp begins to grow short, and we feed the cattle on turnips now. We keep three hogs this winter; their feed is nothing but pulp, except a very little skim milk and the slops or dishwater. We heat the pulp and give them one pail full three times a day; they have gained well all winter and are fat. I formerly fed my hogs on corn meal, ground from the ears; the hogs have done quite as well on pulp this winter. We have fed pulp in such a way that I have no means of estimating its exact value for feed. With certainty I think that three tons good pulp are worth quite as much as one ton of good hay to feed with hay and straw. Is worth as much as a ton of roots, but it requires more care to handle. You ask "How does it keep?" We put ours in the cellar the first part of December; it is as bright and sweet as it was the day we put it in, and I should be glad if I had put in the whole car-load.

CLARK DRUMMOND.

LISBON, Feb. 13, 1880.

I think very highly of your beet pulp. I feed it alone and about four quarts per day to each cow. I cannot tell how much it is worth per ton for feed, but it is the cheapest feed for cows that I ever used. I kept the pulp in my cellar in a pile, and it is apparently as sweet and good now as when it was put in. It increases the flow of milk very much.

E. N. CHAMBERLAIN.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Maine State Fair, Pool Bill, &c.

"Audi Alteram Parteno."

To the MAINE FARMER of December 20th I contributed an article on Maine bred horses, the Pool bill, &c., that has been widely copied and endorsed by several prominent Turf Journals, but to which, exceptions have been taken by Mr. Peter W. Ayer, in your paper of January 24th. This paper was forwarded to me at New York, but being received so near the close of my studies at the American Veterinary College, from which I have since had the honor of graduating, I was obliged to forego the pleasure it now affords me to reply to the criticisms of the gentleman from Freedom, until my arrival home. After styling me one of the Bedouins of the Profession, Mr. Ayer particularly objects to the statement in my former article that, "I happened to know that some of the would-be trustees of the Maine State Fair, would offer no premiums for horses, nor have any admitted to its exhibition if they had their way." Mr. Ayer says in reply, "Now if this was the first time he had retailed this slander, I should not think it worth my notice; but he is only repeating what he said at the last annual meeting of the society, and it was so pointed then that it is easy to understand who he means now. Therefore presuming that you and your readers understand that the charges were intended for myself, I will proceed to answer them. To begin with, I presume that if I represent any body but myself, it is the *anti race-horse element*, and I candidly confess I have no sympathy with horse-racing as recently conducted in connection with the State Fairs. But when it is said that I would offer no premiums for horses, nor have any admitted to its exhibition, *it is too barefaced an assumption and impudence to allow it to go unchallenged;* for on the contrary, I consider horse-raising one of the great interests of the State, and deserves like encouragement with other great interests; and our Agricultural Societies should offer as much premiums on horses as on cattle, *and no man living or dead ever heard me say to the contrary.*" These are strong words, and I now propose to meet Mr. Ayer directly upon the issue he has made of slander as facts, and if I am in error, to make the "amende honorable" as soon as possible, but not to allow him to go "behind the returns" to disclaim his former opinions. At the last annual election of officers of the Maine State Society, the name of Peter W. Ayer, from the second congressional district, was presented for trustee as opposed to that of Col. Geo. W. Ricker of Rockland, who was elected in 1878. Knowing that Mr. Ayer represented as he now affirms "the anti-race horse element, and had no sympathy with horse trotting at the State Fair," while Col. Ricker was earnestly and warmly committed to its interests, I opposed the election of Mr. Ayer upon these grounds, and that he had openly made the remark to me which he now says, "no man living or dead ever heard him make." If the dead could speak I would offer the testimony of Mr. John Wall, late of Portland, who stood by my side when Mr. Ayer made that statement, and who commented freely upon it at the time. And I state on honor that I being in attendance at the Maine State Fair two years ago last fall in a conversation with Mr. Peter W. Ayer of Freedom, he openly said to me that he would offer no premiums for horses, nor have any admitted to its exhibition, if he could have his way, and to this I am ready to make oath.

B. F. Hamilton, for the past two years President of Maine State Society, under date of Biddeford, March 5th, says "the Trustees met at Portland, spring of 1878 and same at night, and myself were selected to arrange premiums for trotting. We agreed upon two thousand and fifty dollars, and I presented the report to which Mr. Peter W. Ayer strongly objected, saying if he had his way he would not have a trotting horse upon the track, that they had ruined the Society, and their owners were gamblers, black legs, &c. Finally Messrs. Hight and Dunham voted to sustain the report against the protest of said Ayer, and the result was one of the largest and best field of entries we ever had. Wm. F. Garcelon, late trustee of Maine State Fair, who Mr. Hamilton says did more to advance the interests of the Society while he was trustee than any man living, under date of Lewiston, February 4th, 1880, says: "I distinctly remember hearing Mr. Peter W. Ayer say he would not have a horse admitted to the grounds of the Fair if he had his way, and have also heard him repeatedly talk against the horse department, and that he was opposed to it. Wm. Keen of Mechanic Falls, for several years Mr. Garcelon's assistant in the horse department of State Fair, says, I was present at the State Fair and heard Mr. Ayer say to Geo. H. Bailey "that he would offer no premiums for horses, nor have any admitted to its exhibition if he could have his way." Charles E. Emery of Gorham, for several years contractor to furnish forage to the horse and cattle departments of Maine State Fair, says: "I was present at Presumpscot Park when Peter W. Ayer said to Mr. Bailey 'that he would offer no premiums for horses, nor have any admitted to the exhibition if he had his way.' I afterwards heard him say the horse men were a set of cut throats, and he was bound to have a division of the State Fair, and have a *Cattle Fair* by itself." Thomas S. Files of Deering, for several years Superintendent of Presumpscot Park, says: "I have heard Mr. Ayer make the remark attributed to him by Mr. Bailey, but do not remember whether Mr. Bailey was present at the time or not." Henry Wellsley of Deering, employed in ticket department of State Fair, says: "I heard Mr. George Stevens say to Peter W. Ayer that he was glad they had done away with Pool selling, when Mr. Ayer replied that he was glad also, and that all horse trotting at the State Fair should be denied, if he could have his way." Gen. Wm. S. Tilton, under date of Togus, January 17th, says: "I have heard it stated by some one whom I cannot now remember, that Mr. Ayer said that if he had his way, *no horse should ev'er the gates of the State Fair*, but as he now disclaims saying so, you may not be able to make him father the statement." Whether I have been able to do so or not, I will leave your readers to decide, and will only say to Mr. Ayer, I have other testimony in reserve, if it will "let him down any easier," and that these gentlemen are ready at any time to make oath to the above.

The saddle evidently fits Mr. Ayer a great deal better than it would have us believe, but he would have worn it much more gracefully if he had contented himself with a "change of base," *now that he wants to be trustee*, instead of charging me with slander, for what I have conclusively proved to be the truth. The gentleman will probably find, when next he has a penchant for pen and ink, that men of sanguine temperaments, do not care to be charged with "retailing slanders; and with unbalanced assumption and impudence" while making statements of facts, and that words spoken in anger like "Arabs chickens always come home to roost." But Mr. Ayer says "he don't like the management of the State Fair as lately conducted." Let us see about that! When Mr. Hamilton was elected President two years ago, the State Society was in debt about twelve thousand dollars, and what was still worse, the exhibitors had lost all confidence in their ever paying either their future premiums and expenses, or their past liabilities, but during the two years he remained at the head of the affairs, the indebtedness was reduced over eight thousand dollars. Does Mr. Ayer like the management any better two years previous to the election of Col. Ricker as trustee; in which the entire funds was appropriated to the payment of an old debt, leaving the horsemen of our State (who had earned the money) without a cent of the premiums they had won, or even their entrance money returned to them? Those premiums of 1876 remain unpaid to this day, and the entrance money has only recently been satisfactorially arranged, through the untiring efforts of its late President and the trustees lately in control of its affairs. General Tilton has also, perhaps more than any other single individual, contributed to the success of all the departments of the Fair, and has always been the "man in the gap," when brains or money were needed for its success. If Mr. Ayer wishes to draw any further on my reserves, with any arguments showing the Pool bill of February, 1877, has been an advantage to Maine, for every valid reason he will offer, I will give him two, why that bill has worked adversely to the horse-raising and horse-trotting interests of this State, and why the remedy is worse than the disease. The condition of our sixty tracts to-day is the best answer in the world to the effects of the Pool law in Maine. With their fences down, sold at auction, foreclosed or mortgagd, advertised for taxes, &c, so that if a stranger should make a pilgrimage through our virtuous state, taking in our Trotting Parks upon the route, he would conclude that "Sherman's famous march to the sea" took place through Maine instead of Georgia. I have endeavored to relieve Mr. Ayer from his unenviable position quite as easily as the provocation he has offered me has warranted, and so long as he occupied a subordinate position at our annual fairs, I cared nothing for the opinions I knew he entertained, but when he came to offer himself for trustee, he not only suffered by comparison with Col. Ricker, a pronounced horseman, who had proved his worth and executive ability upon the board, but the policy to which he even now adheres was equivalent to his defeat, for he says "that the State Society would now be better off if it had never encouraged horse-racing, and vastly better off in the future if it would divorce itself from that class of individuals who claim the right to gamble over the matter, and demand for themselves what they are not willing to concede to others in the distribution of premiums," while no man knows any better than does Mr. Ayer himself, from his long connection with this Fair that the "horses are the lever that moves the whole machine" and fill the coffers of the treasurer. The old adage, "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still," never found a more perfect application than in his case. The gentleman says: "He does not believe the State Fair has been any less a success since than before the passage of the Pool law," and there are many weighty reasons why this should prove true. Our last annual Fair was the combined show of the Maine State, the Cumberland county, the Pomological and the Maine Dairymen's Societies, with all their varied attractions of flocks and herds, of agricultural implements and dairy products, together with the magnificent display of fruits and flowers, of dainty handiwork, and mechanical ingenuity and art, at City Hall, and "last but not least," a display of horses that has never been excelled in Maine. The fact that no trotting meetings had been held throughout the season, made a larger number of horses eligible to the purses offered than was formerly the case, so that the State Fair is not affected as are the other nine and fifty tracks, over which the annual fair cannot be held, while every school-boy knows that even this fair should be like the play of "Hamlet with Hamlet left out," if it were not for the horses. I would remind Mr. Ayer, in closing, that several years ago a party of gentlemen in this State obtained a charter for a Breeder's Association, which would have been long before this in successful operation, were not some of these men committed to the payment of the outstanding load of debt, contracted by former managers of the State Society, and which still remains unpaid; when that is done Mr. Ayer and his co-workers will find they will not have to send to Indiana to obtain a divorce, but can secure it much nearer home, as the lawyer's say, "without publicity." Then by all means let us have a "Cattle Fair" in Maine in all its rural simplicity, no horses, no gambling, no drinking, no smoking, no chewing where the beasts of the field, and the birds of the (Ayer) can be collected, and the "lion and the lamb lie down together" in an improved, revised and modern millennium.

Selah. GEO. H. BAILEY.

Woodford's Corner.

For the Maine Farmer.

Jottings by the Way--No. IV.

Mr. Benj. Dudley of Hebron, is much interested in good stock, and is succeeding in raising it. He has one pair of yearlings 6 ft. 4 in., Hereford grades, that are very nicely matched, and very fine steers all over. He has another pair same age 5 ft. 6 in., and a pair of calves 4 ft. 6 in. There are two villages, Craig's Mills or Oxford village, and Welchville in Oxford, at each of which there is a good water privilege, occupied by mills of various kinds. There are quite a number of good farms in town, among them being that of Geo. P. Whitney, who besides his farming business is largely engaged in milling business at South Paris and Oxford village. H. G. Perkins & Son have a farm of some three hundred acres upon which they recently built a good barn 41x70 ft. They keep some twelve or fifteen cattle and three horses, and always raise wheat. A pleasant dinner hour was spent at the house of W. L. Stanton, who has a nice hundred acre farm, keeping some ten or fifteen cattle and a flock of twenty-five very nice coarse wooled sheep. He has a very nice four years old Hereford steer, over 5 ft. 2 in., that took the first premium at the County show. He has a pair of well matched Durham grade yearling steers that measure 5 ft 7 in. For a year or two past he has raised the White Waterloo oats obtained from the Agricultural Departments at Washington, very heavy, nice looking grain. A pleasant call was made upon C. S. Hayes, one of the best farmers in town who is much interested in improved stock. He has a farm of about two hundred acres, cutting about sixty tons of hay from sixty-two acres, some fifteen of it being meadow land. His stock consists of thirty-eight head, mostly grade Herefords. He has a nice thoroughbred bull calf and a pair of steer calves nicely matched, about five feet in the line. He keeps twelve or fifteen excellent stock cows from which he is getting some fine young stock. Norway village is one of the smartest places in this part of the State, a large number of buildings have been put up within a few years. A new impetus has been given to all kinds of business in the village since the completion of the Grand Trunk Railroad branch from South Paris last fall. Mr. Cyrus Woodsum showed me a good pair of steer calves about six months old that measure nearly 4½ feet. He also showed me some pretty twin yearling heifers, Durham grades, very promising animals. A social dinner hour was enjoyed at the house of J. A. French, Esq., who has for many years been a leading agriculturist in town. A year or two since he raised twenty-four ears of Compton corn that weighed twenty-five pounds. A pleasant call was made upon U. H. Upton, one of the best farmers in town. He raises good crops both of corn and wheat, having succeeded in getting a good yield of well, ripened Compton corn the past season though he does not consider it a favorable variety for our Maine climate. He has a very nice orchard from which he gets a No 1 collection of fruit for the County Fair every time. He raises an abundant supply of grapes, and has some forty or fifty pear trees, standards and dwarfs, that are doing finely. He has several peach trees, one planted thirty years ago, from which he raised very choice fruit the past season. He protects his peach trees during the winter by covering them with evergreens. He raises nice stock as well as fruit, having the present winter three pairs of three years old steers,

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, March 27, 1880.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Special Notice.

The publishers of this paper are desirous of completing their set of the volumes of the FARMER from its first publication to the present time and they need volumes 10, 11 and 12, to give them the full complement. If any of our readers have all, or either of these volumes, or have knowledge as to who does possess them, they will confer a favor upon the publishers by communicating with them.

Collectors' Notices.

Mr. C. S. AYER, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Lincoln county during March and April.

The Fruits of a Session.

We give a review of the Fifty-ninth Legislature of Maine which adjourned finally on Friday evening of last week, as it will be a memorable session in the history of the State. It commenced January 7th, and lasted seventy-two days. It is, however, fair to say that from the 7th to the 17th, an interregnum of ten days occurred in which no legislation was transacted, but these days are an important part of the history of the Legislature. One hundred and ninety-one acts and seventy-one resolves were passed and $1,376,098.68 were appropriated. Among the important acts was the increasing of the tax from four to five mills; it was found that the revenue occurring from a four mill tax, during the previous year, failed to pay the expenses of the State by some sixty thousand dollars, this indebtedness together with the indebtedness of the State Prison, which had been carried along from year to year and the expenses growing out of the organization of the Legislature, the re-clothing of the militia and the payment of fifty thousand dollars of the war debt of the State, made it necessary to increase the rate to five mills.

The State Treasurer has been authorized to procure a loan of $307,000 for payment of bonds becoming due Aug. 15th of the present year. For such purpose bonds are to be issued in sums not less than $100 bearing interest at 4 per cent, and payable as follows: $50,000 in one year; $50,000 in two years; $50,000 in three years; $50,000 in four years; $50,000 in five years; $57,000 in six years. No sale of these bonds shall be made at less than par value and accrued interest thereon.

The bill which will be most warmly defended upon the one side and vigorously attacked upon the other, was a law for the taxation of railroads. It provides that the Governor and Council, between April 1 and May 1, in each year, shall appraise the several railroads in this State, with their franchises, rolling stock and fixtures, at their cash value, and upon this valuation levy a tax of 1 per cent. The appraisal of railroad property shall embrace only the roadways, rolling stock and franchises. The land, buildings and fixtures outside of railroad ways shall be taxable in the towns where located, as other property. When a railroad extends beyond the limits of this State, the Governor and Council shall appraise the road within this State and so much of the franchise and rolling stock as may belong to the company within the State. The taxes shall be due and payable to the State Treasurer, one-half July 1, next after the assessment is made, and the other half Oct. 1, following. The tax is a lieu of all taxes on the shares of any railroad company, and when the tax is paid the State Treasurer shall credit to each town in which shares in any road so assessed are owned April 1 preceding, such proportion of said tax as said shares bear to the whole number of shares of such railroad company.

A law was also passed taxing express companies and persons carrying on express business in this State, three-fourths of one per cent of the gross receipts for the year commencing April 1st of the present year and for every subsequent year, and payable to the State Treasurer on or before May 1st annually. This tax is in lieu of all local taxation. All telegraph companies doing business in this State have also had imposed on them a tax of two and one-half per cent on the value of any line owned by them or by any person including all poles, wires, insulators, office furniture, batteries and instruments, and any circumstances or conditions which affect the value of the property. The Governor and Council are to determine the values and assess the tax on or before May 1st annually, and it is to be paid the State on or before Sept. 1st annually, and shall be in lieu of all State or municipal taxation on any of the property or shares of companies or persons. When the tax is paid each town will be credited such proportion of the tax of each company as the number of shares in said company owned in the town bears to the whole number of the company's shares owned in the State, the remainer to be retained for the use of the State.

The State valuation of last year was adopted for the assessment of a State tax for the present year, and a commission was appointed to make a new valuation for the next decade, and which will report to the next Legislature. The Governor's salary was increased to $2,000, but will not take effect until another year. The Judges of the Supreme Court have been restored to their old number of eight together with their old salaries of $3,000. The Free High School system which was suspended last winter has been continued and the amount of State aid to any town that desires to maintain a free high school has been placed at $250. The liquor law has been strengthened with a view to breaking up club houses and forbidding the sale of cider as a beverage. The Governor has now power to suspend sheriffs and deputies who do not enforce the law, and remove county attorneys. Intoxicated men can have their fines remitted if they give information where they bought their liquor, while the fines and penalties of rumsellers are increased. There are grave doubts as to whether the new law is constitutional, and some of the best legal minds are of the opinion that it will be null and void. An appropriation of $18,000 was made for uniforming the militia of the State, and $25,000 was appropriated to help to extinguish the liabilities of the State Prison. An enlargement of the State Insane Hospital was authorized which will be at no expense to the State.

A resolve passed that among the exercises of the public schools, shall be the reading of the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of Maine, as often as once in each term, by every scholar who has attained the age of fourteen years, either singly or in connection with a class, and that each scholar shall pass an examination at the close of each term, in the presence of the visiting superintending school committee or supervisor, on the first, eighth and the thirteenth articles of amendments of the constitution of the United States and on article first of the constitution of Maine, and it shall be the duty of the teachers and of the superintending school committee or supervisor, in each town, to see that the requirements of the resolve are carried into effect.

A law has passed relating to trustees and other officers of public institutions which provides that they shall not be pecuniarily interested, directly or indirectly, in any contracts made in behalf of the State or of the institution in which they hold places of trust, and any contract made in violation of this law shall be void; and if any such officer or person shall receive any drawbacks, presents, gratuities or secret discounts to his own use on account of such contracts, or from the profits in any materials, supplies, or labor furnished or done for the State or such institution, he shall be punished by imprisonment not more than a year, or by fine not exceeding $500.

The action of the Legislature in regard to the Board of Agriculture is found in detail upon the first page of the FARMER.

A law has passed relating to the sale of the franchise of railroads which provides that the provisions of sections 17 to 20, each inclusive, of chap. 84 of the Revised Statutes, shall be construed so as to apply to the franchise of railroad corporations whose railroads lie wholly within this State, except that in case of railroad corporations notice shall be given of the time and place of sale, by posting a notification thereof at the court house in each county through which such railroad runs, either wholly or in part, thirty days at least before the day of sale. In case of sale upon execution of such franchises, the officer shall deliver to the purchaser a conveyance by deed of the franchise so sold. The franchises of railroads or their right to redeem mortgages, may, at the option of the creditor be sold as before provided, or may be seized on execution and sold by auction.

The law relating to ways has been amended, which provides for an agreement of parties, and if the parties do not agree, to an adjudication by the court. The case shall be reported by the objecting party, otherwise by the party filing the motion, to the Law Court for judgment upon the law and the facts; and the Law Court may, upon motion and report of the evidence, set aside the verdict and order a new trial, as in other cases.

The law relating to liens on vessels has been amended so that whenever a vessel shall have been attached and the expense of retaining possession shall be great or the vessel liable to depreciate in value any attaching creditor, or owner of vessel may in term time or vacation, petition a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court for the vessel to be sold, and the justice may order a hearing.

A law has passed relating to seizures on executions which amends the present law so that no seizure or execution of real estate where there is no subsisting attachment thereof made in the suit in which such execution issues, shall create any lien on such real estate, unless the officer making it within five days thereafter files in the office of the register of deeds in the county or district in which all or any part of said estate is situated, an attested copy of so much of his return on said execution as relates to the seizure, with the names of the parties, the date of the execution, the amount of the debt and costs named therein, and the court by which it was issued. If the copy is not so filed the seizure shall take effect from the time it is filed.

The sum of $3,575 has been appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Fish Commissioners, for the propagation of fish.

The law relating to shore fisheries has been amended so that the catching of porgies by the use of purse and drag seines is prohibited in all of the small bays, inlets, harbors or rivers of this State, where any entrance to the same or any part thereof from land to land, is not more than two nautical miles in width, under a penalty upon the master or person in charge of such seine or seines, or upon the owner or owners of said vessel, seine or seines, of not less than one hundred nor more than three hundred dollars, and there shall be a lien upon the vessels, steamers, boats and apparatus used in such unlawful pursuit until said penalty, with costs of prosecution, is paid; but a net for meshing porgies of not more than one hundred meshes in depth, and a net for meshing herring of not more than one hundred and seventy meshes in depth, shall not be deemed a seine. Repeals all of chap. 66, public laws of 1878, excepting sec. 1 as amended.

Resolves have been passed providing for an amendment of the constitution, changing the term of office of Senators and Representatives so that they will hold office two years from the day next preceding the biennial meeting of the Legislature, and the amendment proposed if adopted at the September election this year, will determine the term of office of Senators and Representatives to be elected at the same annual election as well as those elected thereafter.

The statutes relating to election returns have been amended so that the Governor and Council, when on or before Dec. 1st they open and compare the votes so returned, shall also have the same tabulated, and during the twenty days allowed for correction, any person voted for, either personally, by or with counsel, shall have the privilege of examining the returns in the presence of the Governor and Council, or either of them, or any member of the Council. The law also allows the same examination of returns in the election of county officers. The law relating to the organization of the Legislature which provides that no person shall be allowed to vote or take part in the organization of either branch unless his name appears upon the certified roll, has been repealed.

The law relating to agricultural societies has been amended so that under the penalty of a fine not exceeding $100 no person is allowed to sell refreshments or merchandise, or exhibit any show within one-fourth of a mile of the fair grounds during the time of exhibition, unless in the dwelling house or ordinary place of business of such person, or let any land or building adjoining or overlooking the fair grounds, to spectators, of any exhibition of the society, without the written consent of the trustees.

The militia laws have been revised. The enrollment is the same as the old law except that it is to be made biennially instead of annually. The entire militia is limited in time of peace to three regiments of infantry, one battery of light artillery, and one squadron of cavalry. Enlistments are changed from six to five years. The number of men in companies is reduced to sixty. It also provides for a reserve militia, in which enlistments shall be for two years. The reserve militia is organized from the enrolled militia and their officers commissioned by the Governor, but it will be at no expense to the State except in case of invasion, insurrection or riot. Non-commissioned officers and privates shall be uniformed at the expense of the State once in five years, reckoning from May 1, 1880, provided that such uniforms as are in suitable condition on said day may be used in part to uniform said militia. The regulations for care and protection of public property, uniforms and equipments have been made more stringent than in the old law. The law in relation to court martials has been changed and improved. The pay of staff officers has been reduced.

A law has passed for the punishment of tramps. It provides that if any person goes about begging or subsisting upon charity it shall be evidence that he is a tramp, and he is punishable by imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison not more than fifteen months. Tramps entering any dwelling house, or kindling any fire in the highway or on the land of another without the consent of the owner or occupant, or found carrying dangerous weapons or threatening to do injury to any person, or to real, or personal estate, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison not more than two years. Any tramp who shall wilfully and maliciously injure any person, or real or personal estate shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison not more than five years. Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person not a resident of Maine, shall be evidence that he is a tramp. Any person may apprehend a tramp and take him before a magistrate. Authority is given for the appointment of special constables in cities and towns for the arrest of tramps. The law does not apply to any female or minor under fourteen years of age, nor to any blind person. Discretion is given the courts imposing sentence to sentence for a shorter term than one year.

This Legislature was no exception to the rule that much of its important work was in what it did not do. Among some of the important measures defeated were the proposition to confer woman suffrage and allow the opposite sex to hold office; allowing the election of councillors and State officers by ballots; abolishing the council and electing in its place a State auditor; compelling uniformity of text books in schools; having a geological survey of the State made; restoring the death penalty; carving out a new town from the city of Rockland; providing for uniformity of ballots to be used at elections; punishing town officers for willful errors in election returns; restoring the old law that certificates of election of members of the House of Representatives shall come from municipal officers; amending the law relating to the mileage of Senators and Representatives.

A RECENT decision of the United States Supreme court in reference to the taxation of national bank shares under the State law of New York of 1866, is regarded as one of the most important ever rendered on that subject. The decision is in effect that the State law providing for taxing as personal property shares of national bank stock is unconstitutional. By this decision the taxable valuation of property in the city of New York, will be decreased $60,000,000, and the tax rate increased in proportion.

THE Governor has appointed Hon. Wm. Wirt Virgin Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

City News.

Mr. Guy Turner, the present efficient Treasurer and Collector, had the taxes for 1879-80, committed to him on the 30th day of June, 1879. The amount of tax committed was as follows: State, county and city tax, including supplemented tax, ninety-nine thousand, five dollars and sixty-two cents; amount of village school district tax, including supplemented tax, ten thousand, two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-five cents; total, one hundred and nine thousand, three hundred and four dollars, and twenty-seven cents. On the 12th day of March, 1880, Mr. Turner had collected one hundred and one thousand, nine hundred and eight dollars and twenty-one cents, leaving seven thousand, three hundred and ninety-six dollars, and six cents uncollected. Of this uncollected sum, six thousand, four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eight-three cents belong to the city tax, and nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-three cents to the village school district. This is a very remarkable showing and speaks well for Mr. Turner, it being his first year. Mr. S. W. Lane was Collector three years with marked success; he had uncollected his first year, ten thousand, six hundred and forty-three dollars and ninety-two cents; his second year, eleven thousand, three hundred and forty-five dollars, and his third year, five thousand, eight hundred and twenty-six dollars.——A Mother Goose party is to be given at Meonian Hall, Thursday evening, April 8th. The entertainment is to be a private affair, and all ladies dancing will be obliged to appear in costume.——Mrs. Gage, the widow of the late Capt. Isaac Gage, has just celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday. With the exception of a slight deafness, Mrs. Gage is in the enjoyment of perfect health. Her mind is active and vigorous, and she does not look over sixty years of age.——There has been quite an excitement among ice men the past week, and the Haynes, DeWitt Co., Messrs. Geo. E. Weeks, Jas. Devine, and John and Geo. Cross, have been cutting ice in Bond brook, and storing it in the cellars of the stores on the water side of Water street, and in Swain's and Dulon's coal sheds. They housed some six thousand tons. It was most all purchased of Judge Rice, who cut the ice in Bond brook and delivered it on the teams at 30 cents a ton. It cost to haul it thirty-five cents, and to store and load it will cost thirty-five cents more per ton.——We regret exceedingly that Mr. George P. Hatch, who has so long been connected with the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. J. P. Wyman & Son, will next month remove to Portland. Mr. Hatch will became a member of the firm of Legrew Brothers, general dealers in lumber. Mr. Hatch is a first class business man, and will be a valuable addition to this firm.——We learn that a mining exchange is to be established in this city for the purpose of selling mining stocks.——Mrs. Quinby, wife of Rev. Dr. Quinby, has been appointed by the Governor, under the new law requiring the appointment of a woman, one of the Trustees of the Insane Hospital. Mrs. Quinby has been for many years an associate member of the visiting committee of the Governor's Council to this Institution, and is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the Hospital.——Mr. Lucius Hill has in his market the largest ox ever brought into this market. It was raised by the Faught Brothers of Sidney, was a pure blood Hereford, dressed weight 1635 lbs., butchered by Mr. Martin L. Reynolds.——Messrs. George B. Hoyt and Asa D. Townsend have been drawn to serve as jurymen for the April term of the Superior Court.

Foreign News.

In Russia the Government is considering how to yield with dignity.——It is proposed in the German Reichstag to extend the Socialist laws only to 1884.——Garibaldi writes approving of Hartmann, the Russian refugee.——The principal Jesuits are preparing to leave France.——Mr. Lorillard has entered four horses for the Manchester Cup race.——There has been a stormy scene in the Italian Parliament.——Mr. Lorillard's Wallenstein was only about thirteen in the race for the Lincoln Handicap.——The Irish Home Rule League has issued another manifesto.——Dr. Vidal has become President of Uruguay.——Fuad Pasha is being tried at Constantinople for conspiracy.——Prince Orloff will probably be succeeded as Russian Ambassador at Paris by General Ignatieff.——Parole won the Liverpool Spring Cup, but the prize was afterwards awarded to the second horse.——The Oxford crew won the University boat race by three and a half lengths.——General Stewart's forces are marching on Gluznce.——The Shereef of Mecca has been assassinated by a Persian fanatic.

THE experiment of supplying the desert regions of the United States with water by means of artesian wells, will, no doubt, be tried before very long. The United States Senate has passed a bill appropriating $20,000 for boring two wells, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to locate them at such points as he deems best for a test of the experiment. No doubt is entertained of the passage and approval of the bill, as it is believed by persons who have given a great deal of study to the subject that large tracts of the 800,000,000 acres of arid region in this country can be reclaimed and made useful by means of artesian wells. One-half of this vast arid region comprises plains and prairie which could be made to yield excellent crops, if means of irrigation could be provided. Should the experiment prove successful, Congress will be called upon to provide money for sinking wells upon such tracts as are most desirable and as would most readily command purchasers.

GEN. W. S. TILTON has sold his two year old colt, Glenarm, to C. P. Drake, Lewiston. This colt is by Constellation, out of the dam of Independence. The General has bought of S. Miller, No. Searsmont, who is going to Montana to raise sheep, the bay gelding Glory, by Constellation. The colt is two years old, stands 15 hands, now. The General has also purchased of Charles Cayford, Cornville, a five year old bay mare, by Dirigo, who has trotted 1½ mile in 54 seconds. This mare will be bred to Constellation, and sent to the gentlemen for whom General Tilton purchased her, Mr. J. A. Fraser of Goldenville, N. S. Mr. Fraser is the owner of Flanker, a three year old colt by Constellation, who is winning great praise in the Provinces.

THE STODDARD CHURN. A cut of this valuable churn will be found in our advertising columns. This churn received the special prize at the last International Dairy Fair for the best churn, and it is highly endorsed by those experienced Dairymen who have used it. Messrs. Geo. Blanchard & Bro., of Portland, the sole agents for this churn for the State, are a perfectly reliable and trustworthy firm. They are large breeders of Jersey cattle and Berkshire swine, and general dealers in agricultural implements and they rank among the best farmers in the State.

When gazing in your lover's eyes,
How soon his sense of rapture dies
If there's no sweetness in your breath;
If by your failing teeth be shown
SOZODONT to you's unknown,
And that your mouth is suffering death.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

The Legislature.

On Wednesday of last week the Senate passed to be engrossed—An act relating to the sale of the franchise of railroad corporations; an act relating to telephone companies; an act to change the name of the Bath Driving Park; an act relating to the salary of the Governor, making it $2000, from Jan. 1, 1881. The bill repealing the act taxing mining companies finally passed both branches.

In the House, afternoon session, the following bills were presented: To provide for expenditures of the Government, amounting to $204,916 67; an act to tax express companies three-fourths of one per cent. on gross earnings; an act to authorize the Treasurer of the State to procure a loan of $307,000; an act to tax telegraph companies 2½ per cent. on their stock. The bill in relation to the insolvent laws of the State, enabling towns to go into bankruptcy, was withdrawn. Passed to be engrossed—A resolve appropriating $26,000 for the State Prison; an act relating to seizures on executions; an act to amend chapter 91 of the Revised Statutes; an act relating to telephone companies; an act to amend chapter 105 of the Public Laws of 1878, relating to ways; an act to change the name of the Bath Driving Park.

In the Senate on Thursday an act relating to the taxation of railroads after debate, was passed to be engrossed. In the House after a long debate and several calls of the House, the bill was passed by a vote of 72 to 28. Also an act to tax express corporations, companies or persons carrying on the express business in the State.

Mr. Young, from the Committee on Financial Affairs, reported in a new draft and ought to pass on bill an act for the taxation of telegraph companies, which was passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Bradstreet, from the Committee on Loss of State Seal and other State property, reported that the State seal and public documents had been returned by Mr. P. A. Sawyer, who had taken them away, and that the particulars were disclosed in the testimony filed with the report. Accepted, and on motion of Mr. Rowell of Hallowell, ordered printed.

Mr. Hale in behalf of the Committee on election returns made a report. After recapitulating the result of the election and the circumstances of the count, the report says the returns were referred to the election committee October 28th, and the unusual course taken of adding two members, indicating apparently that some uncommon burden was to be laid on them. Moody, the chairman, disliked this addition and surrendered the custody of the returns to Fogg. Up to Nov. 17th this committee had exclusive control of the returns, which they opened, and with Pishon's help tabulated. Nov. 17th a Republican committee applied for permission to inspect the returns, which was refused. Nov. 22d the Council voted to hear parties from Dec. 1st, but no Republican saw the returns till Dec. 6th. The final tabulations and lists made by the Governor and Council are marked with erasures and substitutions showing the steps by which the conclusions were reached and affording evidence of crookedness. The first report drawn up shows repeated cases of erasures, interlineations and substitutions which were made before the list could suit and so that it should show the requisite number of representatives of the right stamp. In the Gouldsboro district the substitution was such an outrage that an interrogation mark was inserted. The corrected returns are in all cases made out on official blanks, but in all cases the envelopes which would show at what date the returns were received are missing.

A sufficient number of cases have been examined to establish the fact beyond controversy that this practice of suppressing defective returns from places giving Fusion majorities and the substitution of others by the Governor and Council for the purpose of rejecting certain returns disclosing Republican majorities, was resorted to where it was found to be necessary to the election of Fusion members. The testimony in the cases of Jonesboro, Fairfield, Gouldsboro, Hebron, Berwick, Dayton, Wells Brownfield, Buckfield, Perkins, &c., is then reviewed. The committee cannot avoid the conclusion that these suppressions and substitutions, erasures and forgeries were made in the chamber of the Governor and Council at Augusta. The blanks used were official, the returns were sent to the Secretary of State and their contents known to the officials. The erasures indicate a well-defined plan. If any of these officials shuts his eyes to what was going on he must have been wilfully negligent. The counting out must have been the result of a premeditated conspiracy. The secrecy was unprecedented, as heretofore the returns and canvass have been open to public inspection. No Republicans was allowed to see returns or know the facts until the result had been determined. All the alterations and substitutions were made before the canvass was completed as the results are based on the changes.

As early as November 8th, the Fusionists were securing corrections of their returns on information that must have been furnished from the State House. Hon. James R. Talbot testifies he received such information from Adjutant General Leavitt. The conspiracy must have had its seat at Augusta. The committee review the improper use of public money under the late Governor and Council, and show serious dereliction of duty on their part. Money belonging to the State is now illegally held by the late Governor and has been paid without any vouchers. The attention of the Attorney General is called to this, and he is asked to take measures to protect the public interests. The committee say they have requested the attendance of all the officials and clerks. Only ex-Gov. Garcelon and Councillor Moody have responded. The others have avoided or excused themselves.

Of Gov. Garcelon the committee say that he seemed ready to disclose everything that he knew. His memory was at times infirm, and when confronted with acts on his part for which he had no warrant of law he failed to give a satisfactory reason for his course. He is shown clearly to have become committed to a course beset with infraction and bold violations of law, and to have shrank at nothing in pursuing that course. He turned a deaf ear to all the applications of legally elected members to hear their cases and decide according to the law and facts. In accordance with this spirit of perversity was the refusal to accept the first opinion of the court, which he solicited. Notwithstanding he had every opportunity to know the facts and his official position required this, he has constantly defended the counting out, and even boasted of it. But when the evidence was laid before him he ceased to longer defend it; passionately declared his own innocence, and declared that a Judas among the Council had done the villainy. In conclusion the committee say:

1. That the returns were kept from candidates, contrary to usage.
2. That during such time alterations, erasures and forgeries were made upon them for the purpose of counting out Republicans.
3. That during this time defects in Fusion returns were surreptiously corrected, and affidavits secured to throw out Republican towns.
4. In all such cases the results invariably counted out Republican candidates and counted in Fusion candidates.
5. This result was reached by refusing to allow Republican errors to be corrected.
6. The rules laid down were strictly applied to reject Republican returns and not applied to count out Fusion returns.
7. Many of these rules were evidently invoked to secure a Fusion legislature.
8. These illegal and fraudulent acts were a part of a premeditated plan to secure a Fusion Governor and legislature, and the Governor and Council must have been parties to it.
9. The different appropriations by the legislature have been diverted from their legitimate purposes, and in many cases have been exhausted. The public funds have been withdrawn from the treasury by Gov. Garcelon and his council without warrant of law and have been applied to unauthorized purposes and for unlawful ends. A large sum of money belonging to the State remains in the hands of Gov. Garcelon and other officials of last year, which should be recovered back into the treasury. The recklessness of management disclosed in the transactions of last year tends to destroy the public confidence, undermine the public credit and to introduce practices which if unrebuked will prove fatal to the future prosperity and progress of the State.

ANDREW HAWES,
AUSTIN HARRIS,
EUGENE HALE,
A. A. STROUT,
CHAS. V. LORD,
CHAS. C. SPRINGER,
SILAS W. COOK,
MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned a minority of the committee of investigation appointed by virtue of an order of the House dated Feb. 5th, 1880, beg leave to submit the following brief minority report:

Silence on the part of the undesigned would be construed as an assent to all the positions and conclusions of the majority report as well as the statement of facts. The undersigned are unwilling and unable to give their assent to all of the arguments and conclusions of such majority report though they cannot deny that the recital of facts in the report is substantially in accordance with the evidence. Mr. Moody of the Council of Gov. Garcelon, was before the committee, but he failed to explain the irregularities which has been proved. Gov. Garcelon also testified at a later period in the investigation that he had no previous knowledge of much which had been shown by testimony to need explanation. A letter courteous in its language was addressed by the clerk of the committee to each of the other members of Gov. Garcelon's council, saying that an opportunity would be given them to appear and testify. The undersigned regret that the members of the Council have not seen fit to appear and explain the irregularities which seem to exist. The evidence being uncontradicted the undersigned cannot make a denial of the facts proved by it and can only withhold their assent to the conclusions arrived at by a majority of the committee.

(Signed) HENRY INGALLS,
GEO. F. HILL.

Senator Strickland of Aroostook, did not sign either report. On motion of Mr. Young of Brunswick, the majority report was accepted, and the minority report was incorporated with it. On motion of Mr. Hale a joint resolution was passed, ordering printed 2500 copies of the reports of the Committee's together with the testimony, and 5000 copies of the reports alone. On motion of Mr. Hatch of Bangor, the following was passed under suspension of the rules: Resolved, the Senate concurring, that the Joint Select Committee of investigation into alleged irregularities, changes and suppression of the election returns and into the illegal use and expenditure of public money under the control of the Governor and Council be and is hereby authorized to sit after the close of the present session of the legislature for the purpose of continuing the investigation committed to them; and the power to further summon witnesses send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and to employ clerical and stenographic force is given to said committee. They may, if the same shall be deemed expedient, make report of their further investigation to the Governor and Council. The sessions of the committee shall be holden, when practicable in Augusta at the Capital.

On Friday in the Senate, bill an act for taxation of telegraph companies; bill an act for the taxation of express companies; bill an act to provide in part for the expenditures of the government; bill an act to authorize the State Treasurer to procure a loan of $307,000; resolve for printing the report and testimony of the investigating committee on election returns, and appropriating $3000 therefor, were passed. Bill for the taxation of railroads came up from the House amended. The vote was reconsidered whereby the bill was engrossed. House amendment placing the tax at 1 per cent. was adopted. The customary farewell orders were passed, and remarks were made by Thompson of Knox, Bradford of Washington, Patten of Penobscot, Ellis of Waldo, Dearborn of York. The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

In the House, bill in relation to the taxation of railroads was taken up on motion of Mr. Cook of Lewiston, the question being on its passage to be enacted. Mr. Strout of Portland, opposed the bill and spoke against legislation in this matter at the present time, and thought it should be considered by a future legislature. But if it was to be passed, he moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House passed the bill to be engrossed, for the purpose of offering the following: "Provided, that if it appears upon such assessment on all the railroad property in this State, that the tax assessed will be in excess of $100,000, then such assessment shall be reduced *pro rata* so that said contracts shall not exceed said amount." The motion to reconsider prevailed and the amendment was lost by a vote of 67 to 40. Mr. Hale of Ellsworth, moved to amend so that the tax would be one per cent. instead of one and one-half per cent. Adopted.

It was ordered that the Secretary of State be directed to forward to Senators and Representatives at their places of residences, the reports of the committee of investigation of this legislature, when the same shall be printed and ready for delivery. A communication was received from Governor, who, in accordance with an order of the House, transmitted a statement of the expenditures incurred in the protection of the public property and institutions of the State which had thus far been credited and allowed by the Governor and Council. Ordered printed on motion of Mr. Gushee of Appleton. The amount of expenditures is $16,175, which went for payment of military, sheriffs, police and all other expenses growing out of the organization of the legislature.

Mr. Hutchinson of Lewiston, from the committee on the investigation of charges of attempted bribery of members of the House, submitted a report declaring that the charge preferred by Swan and Harriman against Wallace R. White was not sustained. Mr. Ingalls, from the same committee, presented a minority report, signed by himself and Mr. Plaisted, their conclusion being that the charge in the case of Swan and Harriman was not sustained, but that the charge preferred by Swan and Harriman was fully proven and sustained. Pending acceptance of the report Mr. Ingalls moved to substitute the minority for the majority report. Remarks were made by Messrs. Ingalls, Plaisted and Perry of Camden. Mr. Hutchinson took the floor and spoke in favor of the majority report. Messrs. Crane of Winthrop, Willoughby of Rockland, Strout of Portland, Bradstreet of Bridgton and Hale of Ellsworth, also favored the majority report. Messrs. Swan of Minot, and Plaisted of Lewiston, spoke against and favored the minority report. Mr. Gushee of Appleton, called for the yeas and nays on the pending motion, which were ordered, and on being taken, the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was rejected by 43 yeas, 72 nays. The majority report was then accepted, and a resolve was passed ordering the printing of 2,500 copies with accompanying testimony together with the minority report, $1,500 was appropriated for such purpose to be taken from the general printing fund. Of the number to be printed 1,500 will be for the use of the House, 500 for Senate, 200 for Governor and Council, and 200 for committee. The House having disposed of all business before it, the usual orders were adopted and farewell speeches made by Messrs. Butler, Ingalls, Hutchinson, Speaker Weeks and others. The House then adjourned *sine die*.

MR. CHRISTOPHER DYER, late of New Sharon, deceased during the past winter, held town office in New Sharon continuously from 1811 to 1842, thirty-one consecutive years. He was a delegate to the Convention which formed Maine's Constitution, and in 1822 was chosen Representative to the Legislature and again elected in 1831. In 1812 he was appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts as one of the Trustees of the Ministerial and School funds in the town of New Sharon and was clerk of that board from 1812 to 1865, fifty-three years.

THE Chicago packers kill annually over 6,000,000 of hogs mainly for the foreign markets. The Europeans insist that this meat must be cured with other than American salt. This accounts for the western clamor for a repeal of the duty on salt. If the Europeans can eat American hogs, they can eat American salt. They are no better than the people of the United States, and we should not break up the laboring system in American salt mines to satisfy the "*effete monarchies* of the old world."

A $1,000 Guarantee.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will positively cure Bright's Disease and Diabetes; and it is guaranteed that it will also cure 99 per cent. of other kidney diseases, 95 per cent. of all liver diseases, and will help in every case without injury to the system, when taken according to directions, and the sum of $1,000 will be paid to any person who can prove that it has failed to do this.—*H. H. Warner & Co.*

THE annual meeting of the Maine Central Railroad was held in Augusta on Wednesday. We shall give next week a synopsis of the report of the officers of the road. The old board of Directors were re-elected, and two new directors added, Prof. S. J. Young, of Brunswick, and Mr. Elijah Phillips, of Mass.

WEST Winthrop Farmers' Club and invited guests had a reception supper at Hon. Oakes Howard's, Saturday evening. An address was made by Rev. B. C. Torsey, and a poem read by Abbie C. Howard.

DON'T physic, for it weakens and destroys, but use Hop Bitters, that builds up, up!

Spring Elections.

We give the result of the municipal elections in several of the towns of the State this month.

WINTHROP.—Moderator, Harrison Parlin; Clerk, B. R. Reynolds; Selectmen, Reuben T. Jones, Elliot Wood, Rutilus Alden; Treasurer, J. M. Benjamin; S. S. Committee, Rev. A. R. Crane.

WATERBORO.—Moderator, Butler Libby; Clerk, John L. Chadbourne; Selectmen, B. F. Bennett, Andrew H. Chadbourne, John T. Littlefield; Treasurer, Ruel W. Ricker; S. S. Committee, Howard S. Deering.

WAYNE.—Moderator, J. S. Berry; Selectmen, J. S. Berry, J. P. Stevens, W. G. Besse; Treasurer, A. F. Johnson; S. S. Committee, A. R. Dickerson; Collector, Tudor G. Jennings; Clerk, W. C. Tribou.

WOOLWICH.—Clerk, John A. Stinson; Selectmen, John Gilmore, David S. Carter, Homer F. Corliss; Agent, James Y. Gould; S. S. Committee, Franklin Carlton.

WEST WATERVILLE.—Selectmen, A. J. Parker, Wm. P. Blake, Samuel Blaisdell: Clerk, H. C. Winslow; S. S. Committee, Rev. L. Given; Collector and Treasurer, M. M. Bartlett.

WILTON.—Moderator, D. G. Bean; Clerk, J. E. Hiscock; Selectmen, David Miller, Warren W. Hall, George Holbrook; Treasurer, Seth Bass; S. S. Committee, Irving C. Phillips.

WESTBROOK.—Moderator, L. Valentine; Clerk and Treasurer, C. B. Woodman; Selectmen, D. B. Pride, Fred Larrabee; S. S. Committee, O. A. Cobb; Auditor, Sylvanus Hatch.

WINDHAM.—Clerk, Fred S. Hawkes; Selectmen, Charles R. Goodell, Charles Rogers, Joseph W. Reed; Agent, Urbane Lowell; S. S. Committee, Albion R. Cobb; Collector, Edwin A. Bodge; Treasurer Fred S. Hawkes; Auditor, Chas. Jones.

WOODSTOCK.—Moderator, C. A. Jackson; Clerk, C. R. Jackson; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of poor, G. G. Dow, T. R. Day, Samuel Russ; Treasurer, James L. Bowker; S. S. Committee, H. H. Cushman.

WELD.—Moderator, A. D. Russell; Clerk, J. S. Houghton; Selectmen, M. A. Phillips, G. N. Coburn, R. O. Dunning; Treasurer, A. E. Houghton; Auditor, E. B. Lufkin; S. S. Committee, Dr. G. M. Lee; Constable and Collector, E. Newman.

WESTPORT.—Moderator, Levi S. Heal; Clerk, Edward E. McCarty; Selectmen, etc., James McCarty, Melville C. Brooks, Levi S. Heal; Treasurer and Collector, James McCarty; S. S. Committee, James McCarty; Constables, B. F. Jewett, I. C. Hodgdon, John A. Hodgdon.

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The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 24.

Amount of stock at market 3887; Sheep and Lambs 6000; Swine 12,500; number Western Cattle 3228; Eastern Cattle 294; Milch Cows and Northern Cattle 218.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality $5 50@5 87½; first quality $5 07 @5 37½; second quality $4 50 @5 37½; third quality $4 50@4 87½;—poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 12@4 87½.

Brighton Hides 7¼c per lb; Brighton Tallow 5@5¼c per lb; Country Hides 7¼c per lb; Country Tallow 4¼c per lb. Calf Skins 12½c per lb; Sheep and Lamb Skins $2 00@3 00 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	No.	Price	Live weight.	Average
A N. Monroe	43	$5 80	L W	1382
do	15	5 15	"	1257
do	30	5 10	"	1344
do	36	5 25	"	1380
do	47	5 00	"	1291
do	24	5 10	"	1112
do	35	5 60	"	1511
do	27	5 35	"	1298
do	17	5 10	"	1161
do	35	4 80	"	1032
J A Hathaway	12	5 55	"	1403
do	17	5 37½	"	1341
do	10	5 12½	"	1160
do	19	5 45	"	1225
do	12	4 25	"	1506
J B Cook & Co	15	5 30	"	1225
do	8	5 25	"	1200
C Levitt&Son	16	5 30	"	1309
"	12	5 12½	"	1190
"	11	5 10	"	1170
J Stetson & Co	56	5 20	"	1250
"	19	5 10	"	1135
"	14	4 95	"	980

Cattle from the West did not cost so high as those brought in last week. The demand for shipping Cattle has been more quiet, the shipments during the past week having been light. The supply from Maine consisted mostly of Working Oxen and Milch Cows for which the trade has improved somewhat over that of one week ago.

Working Oxen—There were some very nice pairs of working oxen in market, which sold quick. We quote sales of

1 pair girth 7 ft, 6 in, L W 3760 lbs, $170;
1 pair girth 7 ft, 4 in, L W 3500 lbs, $160;
1 pair girth 7 ft, 0 in, L W 3100 lbs, $131;
1 pair girth 7 ft, 0 in, L W 3000 lbs, $133;
1 pair girth 7 ft, 5 in, L W 3300 lbs, $157;
1 pair girth 7 ft, 6 in, L W 2200 lbs, $170;
1 pair girth 6 ft, 16 in, L W 2800 lbs, $135;

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West and Maine were consigned to butchers to be slaughtered and marketed at a commission. There was a light supply of Sheep and Lambs in from the west, all received by butchers, costing 6 to 8 cents per lb. landed at Brighton.

Swine—Fat Hogs, prices have advanced about one-eighth of a cent per lb, costing 5¼c per lb live weight, all owned by butchers. Store Cattle—A few in market are selling at 6@7c per lb live weight.

Milch Cows—Extra $50@55; ordinary $20 @45; Farrow Cows $13@27; springers $18 @50 per head. We quote sales of 2 springers at $55 each; 1 Farrow Cow $25; 1 Milch Cow and Calf, $50 00; 3 springers at $27 each; 15 New Milch Cows at $40 each; 1 Farrow Cow, $12; 1 extra springer, $35, 1 Store Cattle—Not any call for them, most of the small Cattle being bought up by butchers to slaughter.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, March 23.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 309 head; market firm for good Cattle; sales of choice at $7 25@7 75; extra $6 75@7 00; first quality at $6 00@6 50; second quality at $5 00@5 50; third quality $4 00 @4 75; Store Cattle, Working Oxen per pair 95@170; Milch Cows and Calves at $20@50; fancy at Cows $55@65; Farrow Cows at $12@25; yearlings at $7@9; two years old at $12@28; three years old at $20@38; Western fat Swine, live, at 5½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 3402 head; market is generally unchanged; sales in lots 4 00@5 50 each; extra 6 00@7 00; Lambs at 6¾@8; Veal Calves 4@6¼.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

APPLES—Dried 4@6, evaporated 15@20c; 40@50c per bushel.

BEANS—Pea beans $1 75@1 90, Yellow Eyes $1 75@2 00.

BUTTER—Good butter sells for 18@25c.

CHEESE—New Factory made 13@16c.

EGGS—12@12c per dozen.

FLOUR—$7 25@9 25 per bbl.

GRAIN—Corn 66@68c; oats 50@55c.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy $3 25@3 50 per bushel; clover 11@12c per lb; alsike 22@ 25c per lb; red top 75c per bushel.

HAY—$12 00@15 00.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 17@20c per box.

HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 6½@7c; calf skins 11@12½c; wool skins 1 25@1 75; deacons 25@30c; shearlings 15@25c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime 95@1 00 per cask, cement $1 75.

LARD—11c.

MAPLE SYRUP—80@1 00.

MEAL—Corn 70@70c; rye $1 00@1 25.

NATIVE CRANBERRIES—$2 00 per bushel.

PRODUCE—Potatoes 45@55c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 10c; beef per side 9@10c; ham $@12c; fowls 10@12c; spring lambs 16@17c; chickens 15@20c; turkeys 18@20c.

SHORTS—$1 25 per hundred pounds.

WOOL—Washed 42@45c; unwashed @30 33c

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

APPLES—Green $2 75 to 3 00 per bbl.; dried 5@6½c per lb.

BUTTER—27@30c for family; store 17@ 22c per lb.

BEANS—Pea $2 00@2 10; Yellow Eyes $2 10@2 20.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory 15@17c.

COAL—Stove and Egg $5 50@7 50.

FLOUR—Superfine $4 75@5 25; Spring X and XX $5 50@7 00; Michigan Winter X and XX $6 00@7 25; Patent spring wheat $8 50@9 50; St. Louis X and XX to best $6 50@8 00.

FISH—Large shore $4 50@5 00; Large bank, $3 50@3 75; small $2 75@3 25; pollock $1 75@2 50; haddock $1 62@1 87; herring $3 50@4 50 per bbl.; scaled 27@30c per box; mackerel per bbl.—bay No. 1 to No. 2, $6 50@8 50; shore Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $5 00 @20 00.

GRAIN—Corn car lots 62@63; bag lots 65 @65 per bush; oats 52@54; fine feed $22@ 26 per ton; shorts $24 00 per ton.

HAY—Loose $10 00@13 00 per ton; pressed $10 00@13 00; straw $7 00@9 00.

LARD—Per tierce 8@8½c per lb; per keg 8½@8¾c; pail 9¼@10¼c.

PLASTER—White per ton $3 00; blue $2 75; ground in bbls $7 00@7 50; calcined in bbls $2 25@2 25.

PRODUCE—Beef side 6@9c; veal none; mutton 6@8c; chickens 12@14c; turkeys 14@16; eggs 13@14; potatoes 35@38c per bush.

PROVISIONS—Chicago extra beef $10 50 @13 00; pork backs $15 75@16 00; clear $15 25@15 75; mess 13 50@14 00; hams 9½ @12c per lb; round hogs 6½@7c.

WOOD—Soft mill wood $1 75@2 25 per cord delivered in the city.

WOOL—Unwashed 30@32c; washed 40@ 44c per lb.

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, March 20.

APPLES—Home raised fruit selling from $1 75@2 50 per bbl.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes $1 50@1 90 per bush; Pea $1 50@2 00.

BUTTER—15@22c per lb.

EGGS—11@12c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats 50@58c per bush; corn 65@ 69c.

HAY—$8@10 per ton; pressed $9@12.

HIDES AND SKINS—Wool skins 1 00@2 50 each; hides 7½c per lb; veal skin 10@12c per lb.

POTATOES—Potatoes are plenty in market and selling from 25 to 42c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork 13 00@17 00 per bbl; round hog 6@6½c per lb; fresh beef per side 5@8c; lamb 6@8c; mutton 5@6.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.

United States Sixes, 1881,	(reg.)		105⅛
" "	(coup.)		105⅜
" New 5's,	(reg.)		103⅛
" "	(coup.)		103½
" New 4½,	(reg.)		107⅜
" "	(coup.)		107⅝
" New 4's	(reg.)		106½
" "	(coup.)		106⅝
" Pacific 6's '95			122½

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, March 22.

HOGS—Receipts 20,000 head; shipments 7,500 head; market dull and weak, closing 5@10c lower for common to medium; mixed packing 4 20@4 35; choice heavy at 4 40 @4 80; light 4 20@4 35.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,200 head; shipments 1,000 head; market quiet and easy; not quotably lower; shipping 4 00@5 25 butchers 2 00@2 50; stockers and feeders 4 00@ 4 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,200 head; shipments 800 head; generally unchanged at 5 40@ 6 37½.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 24.

FLOUR—There is a steady but moderate demand for Flour and prices unchanged; we quote at $5@5 25 for Western Superfine; $5 25@5 75 for common extras; $5 25 @6 for Wisconsin extras; and $6 00@7 25 per bbl for Minnesota extras, including choice bakers' brands; winter wheats range from $6 25@6 75 for Ohio and Michigan; $6 50@7 00 for Illinois and Indiana; and $6 75@7 50 for St. Louis; patent Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats have been selling at $7 00@8 75 per bbl; and patent winter wheats at $7 00@8 50 per barrel. Corn in fair demand and sales at 82@ @2 65 per bbl. In Rye Flour the sales have been in small lots at $5 00@5 50 per bbl. Oat Meal in fair demand and sales at $5 75@7 00 per bbl as to quality.

GRAIN—Corn is quiet at 60@62c per bush. as to quality, for new and old. Oats are selling for No. 1 and extra white at 50 @53 per bush; No 2 white at 48@48½; and No 3 white and No 2 mixed at 46½@47c. In Rye small sales at 93@95 per bush. In Shorts the sales have been at $21 50@22. Fine Feed at $22@25 00; and Middlings at $22 00@25 00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is moderate and prices are steady; we quote prime at $11@11 50; mess at $13 25@13 50; and clear and extra clear at $14 50@16 per bbl. Beef has been selling at $11@12 for mess and extra mess, and 12 50@13 for family. Lard is in fair demand and sells at 7⅝ @8½c per lb for City and Western, including steam and kettle rendered. Smoked Hams are selling at 9½@10 per lb for City and Western, and 11@11½c for fancy Western. City dressed Hogs have been selling at 6½@6¾c per lb. Westerns are firm at 5¾@6c per lb.

PRODUCE—The sales of Pea Beans are $1 75@1 70 for Western and Northern; medium $1 40@1 55; Yellow Eyes $2@2 15 per bush. The sales of Northern and Eastern Eggs are 12½@12c; Western and Southern are 12@12½c per doz. The sales of Northern and Early Rose are 50@58c; Prolifics are 53@55c; Jacksons, Peerless and other kinds are 35@38c per bush. Dried Apples are 6½@7¾c per lb., evaporated are 15@16. New Maple Syrup is selling at 85@90c per gal. of 11 lbs. Turkeys are 14@15c per lb. Chickens are 14@ 19. Fowls are 9@12 per lb.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 24.

The transactions include 150,000 lbs fleeces at 55@55½c for XX, Ohio and Pennsylvania, up to 62c for No. 1, and 52@ 61c for X and No. 1 grades of Michigan, Wisconsin and New York; 300,000 unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces at 26@48½c, including considerable Georgia and Mission. There was a light supply of Sheep and Lambs in from the west, all received by butchers, costing 6 to 8 cents per lb. landed at Brighton.

Swine—Fat Hogs, prices have advanced about one-eighth of a cent per lb, costing 5¼c per lb live weight, all owned by butchers. Store Cattle—A few in market are selling at 6@7c per lb live weight.

Milch Cows—Extra $50@55; ordinary $20 @45; Farrow Cows $13@27; springers $18 @50 per head. We quote sales of 2 springers at $55 each; 1 Farrow Cow $25; 1 Milch Cow and Calf, $50 00; 3 springers at $27 each; 15 New Milch Cows at $40 each; 1 Farrow Cow, $12; 1 extra springer, $35, 1 Store Cattle—Not any call for them, most of the small Cattle being bought up by butchers to slaughter.

Arthur Sullivan's Light of the World.

PRICE $2.00.

A fine Oratorio, and the latest work of the kind of the distinguished composer. Bethlehem, Nazareth, Bethany, and Jerusalem are the scenes included. Now begin to prepare this great work for performance next Autumn.

Valuable large Collection of Piano Music.

Each book has from 200 to 250 pages, and costs $2.00 in Boards and $2.50 in Cloth.

Cluster of Gems. 43 pieces, moderately difficult.
Gems of the Dance. 70 of the best Waltzes etc.
Gems of Strauss. 80 splendid Strauss pieces.
Pianoforte Gems. 100 pieces. Great variety.
Home Circle, Vol. 1. 170 easy pieces.
" " " 2. 142 pieces. 22 for 4 hands.
Parlor Music, Vol. 1. 60 easy pieces.
" " " 2. 60 " "
Creme de la Creme, Vol. 1. 43 difficult pieces.
" " " 2. 42 " "
Fountain of Gems. 97 easy Piano pieces.
Welcome Home. 70 " "
Pearls of Melody. 50 pieces, medium difficulty.
Pianist's Album. 100 pieces. Fine Collection.

The above 14 books contain nearly all the popular pieces ever published.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

18

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE NEW FARMER'S STATION.

The noble responses from American Farmers, and the names coming in for membership by every mail and from every section, shows that the great object of this institution is clearly understood, and highly appreciated by practical farmers. We are also gratified to announce that the "STATION RECORD," (our present organ) will be still further increased in value by an arrangement for incorporating with it

"THE BUSINESS FARMER,"

as further explained in our February number. Every tiller of the soil can be a member of this Station with all the privileges for 50 cts. a year, and get for 50 cts. more, the "STATION RECORD AND BUSINESS FARMER," a monthly larger than the Agriculturist. Single copies 10 cts. The first two numbers as samples 15 cts.

The Chemical Department of this Station is in charge of Fuller & Stillman.

The Tribunal of Awards are Pres. Ely, of the American Institute, Col. M. C. Weld and Peter Henderson, on the staff of the Agriculturist.

The Fertilizer Market, is prepared by C. V. Mapes.

The Publishers of the Station Record are, the Farmers' Publishing Co.

The Wholesale Agents are the American News Co. Address, CONRAD WILSON, Director.

P. O. Box 3695, Office 61 Hudson St., NEW YORK. 1119

Assessors' Notice.

To the Tax-payers of the City of Augusta:

You are hereby notified to bring in true and complete lists of your polls and estates, real and personal, not by law exempt from taxation, of which you were possessed on the first day of April, 1880, and also an Executor, Administrator, Guardian or Trustee. For the purpose of receiving said lists and administering the oath authorized thereto, the undersigned, Assessors of said city, will be in session at their office in Granite Block, each Saturday before or on the 15th day of May next, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M., and also on all stormy days up to and including that date.

Failing to bring in such lists, you will thereby be barred of any right to make application to the County Commissioners for an abatement of any taxes which may be assessed against you.

Blanks for said lists furnished on application, or by calling at the City Treasurer's office.

JOS. A. HOMAN,
ERASTUS HASKELL,
ASA D. TOWNSEND,
Assessors of Augusta.

March 21, 1880. 7i8

1880

THE GREAT IMMIGRATION YEAR!

Thousands are going West, and the majority

SETTLE IN NEBRASKA!

All Eastern Farmers when coming West are pleased with the

Burlington & Mo. River R. R. Lands

17,000 Have Already Purchased, and there is yet For Sale by this Company enough Land to make

10,000 EIGHTY ACRE FARMS!

Send Postal Card for a CHART showing all the LANDS FOR SALE, Jan. 1st, 1880. Address
8i8 GEN'L AG'T B. & M. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

OUT APRIL 3, 1880.

THE MAINE INDEPENDENT,

A LITERARY AND HUMOROUS WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR THE HOME CIRCLE.

The first number will contain the opening chapter of a serial story of great interest, entitled A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA, also humorous articles, editorials, selections, poetry and Boston correspondence. We shall also publish from time to time shorter stories, complete in a single number.

TERMS $1.00 PER YEAR. ON TRIAL

TWO MONTHS FOR TEN CENTS.

A reliable agent wanted in every town in Maine to whom we will pay

A LIBERAL CASH COMMISSION.

Literary contributions, especially of a humorous nature, are solicited. Address 4i8
WEEKS & STETSON, Publishers, LEWISTON, ME.

Farming Lands for Sale.

In Stacyville Pl.,	9,000 acres
" Woodville "	4,000 "
" Winn,	10,000 "
" Mattawamkeag,	3,000 "
" Carroll,	400 "
" Medway,	800 "

These are mostly good farming lands and will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. Enquire of

FRANK GILMAN,

Agent for Henry Poor & Son, Winn, Penobscot County, Me. 3mi8

JOHN F. ZEBLEY, JR.,

3 Broad St., (Drexel Building), New York.

DEALER in BONDS

Issued by cities, counties and townships of

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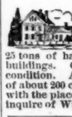
Special attention given to defaulted bonds of the above States, and information furnished. All classes of Railroad Securities, interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. *Correspondence solicited.* 4i18

A LIVE PAPER!

Send 10 cents to **H. L. Hastings, 47 Cornhill, Boston,** for 3 months subscription, for the best paper in the country—16 large pages; four distinct papers; unsectarian and liberal; anti-infidel, anti-rum and anti-devil; 2 full-page pictures; no puffs or advertisements. Mr. ——, surgeon said: "The best paper that comes to me." D. L. Moody said: "About the best paper in the country." $1 per year. Agents wanted. Good pay for ministers, workers, canvassers and agents. 4i18

Farm for Sale,



in West Gardiner, a farm of 50 acres of good land well divided, watered and fenced. Nicely located on High Street, one mile from Gardiner and Hilton bridge. Cuts 25 tons of hay, all mowed with machine. Good buildings. Good orchard of 200 trees in bearing condition. Also pear and cherry trees. Wood lot of about 200 cords. Milk route of ten cows to go with the place if desired. For further particulars inquire of Wm. Hunt on the premises. 18if

AGENTS WANTED to Sell the NEW BOOK,

FARMING FOR PROFIT

TELLS HOW TO

Cultivate all the Farm Crops in the Best Manner; Breed, Feed and Care for Stock; Grow Fruit; Manage Farm Business; Make Happy Homes, and

How to Make Money on a Farm.

Every Farmer should have a copy. **800 Pages. 140 Illustrations.** Send for circulars to
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PENSIONS!

Procured for all Soldiers disabled in U. S. Service, and for heirs of deceased soldiers. Apply at once in order to obtain arrears. Pensions increased, bounty and honorable discharges procured. Address, with stamps,

STODDART & CO.,
Room 8, St. Cloud Building,
Washington, D. C.
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CONSTELLATION,

By Almont,

AND THE IMPORTED PERCHERON

Washington,

Will stand this season at Togus Farm. Terms, $50 and $15, to insure, respectively. For particulars address W. S. TILTON, Togus. 18if

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.

We want Agents to solicit orders for our Nursery Stock. Any live man of 25 years of age or more can succeed. **Experience not necessary.** Steady employment. First-class recommendations required. Address

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FREE.

To any one who will send 25 cents for a three months subscription to our Magazine, LEISURE HOURS, the elegant chromo motto "**GOLD OAKEN BUCKET**" will be given as a premium.

The de ign is entirely new and handsome. (Postage stamps taken)
ADDRESS **W. L. MERSHON & CO.,**
141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PLANTS.

All the new and Standard varieties
Prices Reasonable.
Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
C. S. PRATT, Agent,
5i18* North Reading, Mass.

Children's Carriages,

Carts, Wheelbarrows, Doll Carriages, and Velocipedes. A good assortment at PIPER'S VARIETY STORE, 130 Water St., Augusta, Me. 3mi8

Jersey Bulls for Sale.

Four of various ages from stock on both sides combining large yield and high color of butter. Prices low.
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Augusta, Me.
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A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned.

Land & Home one year $1.50. 320 Periodicals at reduced rates. Advertising agent for Poultry Journals exclusively. H. A. Jones, Box 30, Worcester, Mass.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday, of Mar. 1880.*

PHILIP DINSMORE, Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Dinsmore late of Chlina in said county, deceased, having presented his first account as Executor of said will for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 18

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of Mar. 1880.*

ELIZA A. NEWALL, widow of John S. Newhall, late of Pittston in said county, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 18

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of Mar. 1880.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of David Smith, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 18

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of Mar. 1880.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of Simon Quinby, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 18

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of Mar. 1880.*

ANDREW P. SMILEY, Administrator on the estate of Samuel Moore, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell at public auction or private sale, the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: The homestead lot and buildings thereon situate in said Augusta, containing about nine acres, subject to dower of widow therein:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 18

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of Mar. 1880.*

EMERY W. BEAN, Administrator on the Estate of John A. Coombs, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell at public auction or private sale, the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: Lot of land conveyed to said Coombs by Andrew Soaper containing one hundred acres more or less, and one lot conveyed to said Coombs by Allen Smith, containing eight acres, more or less, said parcels adjoining each other.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 18

The following is the sworn statement to the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts of the financial condition of the

New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.,

of Boston, on the 31st of December, 1879.

ASSETS.

Stocks and Bonds at market value,	$9,478,111 50
Loans on Mortgage,	2,149,969 68
Real estate,	1,295,900 00
Premium notes secured by policies worth double the amount loaned,	1,382,569 45
Amount of deferred quarterly premiums,	201,119 35
Outstanding uncollected premiums upon policies upon which a valuation has been made and reserved,	170,090,35
Accrued interest and rents,	201,068,91
Cash in banks,	138,811 41
Loans on Collateral,	113,700 00
	$15,131,240 65

LIABILITIES.

Reserve at 4 per cent. in compliance with the statutes of Massachusetts,	$12,917,119 03
Distributions unpaid,	187,176 56
Death losses unpaid,	96,755 00
Matured endowments unpaid,	51,028 00
	$13,252,078 59
Surplus,	$1,879,162 06

Thirty-sixth annual report now ready for distribution. Free to any address.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
1yi7 **JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.**
March 11, 1880.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

1y31 I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere to sell the **Best Family Knitting Machine** ever invented. Will knit a pair of stocking with heel and toe complete, in 30 minutes. Will also knit a great variety of fancy articles, for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to **The Twombly Knitting Machine Co.,** 409 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 17i15

THE BEST THING OUT!

The Double Puzzle.

A game of 15. Sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents.
J. W. CLAPP, Dealer in Toys, &c.,
6if 128 Water St., Augusta.

LOT OF SPRING GOODS!

SUCH AS

Hoops, Tops, Marbles, etc.

J. W. CLAPP, Augusta.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

NEW ORGANS $30 Stops, 2 set Golden Tongue Reeds, & Octave Knee-swells, Walnut Case, Warranted 6 years, Stool & Book $90. New Pianos, 7 Octaves, Cover & Stool, $125 to $800. Before you buy be sure to write me, Illustrated Newspaper sent Free. Address **DANL. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**

1y46

LEARN TO TELEGRAPH!

Telegraph Sounders with directions and Telegraph Alphabet, sent on receipt of 25 cents.

J. W. CLAPP, Augusta.

RUBBER HOT WATER BAGS

To keep the feet warm. Rubber Sheeting, Bed Pans, Urinals, Tubing, Syringe, and all Druggist's rubber goods for sale by
9 PARTRIDGE BROS., Augusta.

FARMERS AND FARMERS' SONS WANTED.

$50 to $100 per month during the winter and spring. For particulars, address
4i18 J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

LAND Your last chance to get 640 acres of Texas land as land for $160. Time limited. Descriptive pamphlet free. Address R. E. LOWER, Land Commissioner, Western Land Co., Seymour, Baylor Co., Texas.

MALT BITTERS

Malt Bitters Company

A FOOD AND A MEDICINE,

The Purest, Safest and most Powerful Restorative in Medicine for Feeble and Exhausted Constitutions, Nervous and General Debility, Consumption and Wasting Diseases.

PREPARED without fermentation from Canadian Barley MALT and Fresh HOP, and warranted more **Nourishing, Strengthening, Vitalizing** and Purifying by reason of their richness in Bone and Fat Producing Material, than all other forms of malt or medicine, and free from the objections urged against malt liquors, alcoholic "tonics," "bitters" and "stimulants."

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 18

MALT BITTERS build up anew the nervous, osseous (bone) and muscular system. For feeble digestion, sick headache, constipation, inactive stomach and liver, bronchitis and deep-seated coughs, consumption, weakness of the kidneys and urinary organs, emaciation, dropsy, mental and physical debility, ulcerative weaknesses of females, exhaustion of nursing mothers and the aged, and every form of debility they are truly marvelous.

MALT BITTERS combine a Food and a Medicine in the most perfect form yet devised, and comment themselves to the weak, convalescent, overworked, debilitated, nervous, sleepless, dyspeptic, bilious, fickle in appetite, irresolute in mind and subject to melancholy as the purest, safest and most powerful restorative in medicine.

Put up in German quarts and warranted genuine when signed by the Malt Bitters Company as above. Sold by druggists. Malt Bitters Company, Boston.

Collins' Voltaic Plasters relieve in 5 minutes.

Sanford's Jamaica Ginger, the Delicious.

SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA

Prepared by the Canterbury Shakers from the roots of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Black Cohosh, Gargel, Indian Hemp and the Berries of Juniper and Cubeb, united with Iodide of Potassium made by the Society.

It was the first as well as it is the best and purest of strengthening and purifying medicines called Sarsaparilla, being totally unlike all others in the variety, quality and quantity of its greatest properties. It has been prescribed as the best by physicians and druggists for more than fifty years.

Gentlemen—You ask my opinion of your Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of its use, especially in the scrofulous diathesis. I speak with confidence in regard to its curative qualities, for I have used it extensively in my practice for the past eighteen years. I have long considered it more valuable than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla with which I am acquainted, and I recommend it to my professional brethren who are not already familiar with its effects.

Yours very truly,
S. M. DINSMOOR, M. D.

Francestown, N. H., Dec. 2, 1878.

The Shakers' Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood of scrofula and scrofulous humors, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures disorders of the liver, kidneys and urinary organs, purifies the female system of weaknesses and debilitating humors, and eradicates the first symptoms of hereditary diseases in children and youth. It is truly a wonderfully medicine for general and nervous debility, emaciation and dropsy.

Druggists may warrant as genuine every bottle bearing the signature of Thos. Corbett, its inventor. Inquire for Corbett's Shakers' Sarsaparilla.

In behalf of the society,
NICHOLAS A. BRIGGS, } Trustees.
JOSEPH WOODS, }
Shaker Village, N. H., Jan. 1, 1880. 4i17

PRESERVE Your Sight!

And Wear Perfected

HALF-MOON

—AND—

Eye-Glasses,

Manufactured at Hartford, Ct.,

PARTRIDGE BROS., DRUGGISTS,

Sole Agents, Augusta, Maine.

Acknowledged by all to have reached a degree of excellence unrivalled by any other.

Perfect in Finish, Brilliant in Vision.

Do not Scratch or Tire the Eye.

From the scientific construction of the Lenses and Frames, they assist and preserve the sight. Every pair warranted. None genuine unless stamped with Half Moon on end of each pair. 1y17

Partridge Brothers, Sole Agents, Augusta, Me.

SPRINGFIELD

(Massachusetts)

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Co.

ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1880.

Capital, $750,000.00.

Stocks and Bonds,		$1,085,228.00
Real estate owned by the company,		171,600.00
Cash on hand and in Banks,		113,417.21
Cash in hands of Agents, in course of transmission,		66,500.00
Loans on mortgage of real estate,		350,434.72
Loans secured by R. R. and bank stocks		10,715.00
Accrued Interest and Rents.		27,082.41
		$1,836,477.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, all paid up,	$750,000.00	
Outstanding Losses,	75,345.95	
Re-Insurance Fund,	573,972.05	
All other claims,	14,925.00	$1,414,143.00
Surplus over all liabilities,		$444,334.34
Surplus as regards policy holders,		$1,194,334.34

DWIGHT R. SMITH, President.
SANFORD J. HALL, Secretary.
ANDREW J. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Geo. E. Macomber, Agent, Augusta.

A. BAILEY, Gardiner, Me.,
3i16 L. T. BOOTHBY, Waterville, Me.

Notice of Foreclosure.

I hereby give public notice of my claim by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated the twentieth day of March, 1857, and recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds Book, 216, page 277 given by Hannah Meader and Jane Meader to me, the subscriber, of a certain parcel of land and its appurtenances, situate in Albion, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, and described as follows, to wit: Bounded, beginning on the road from the Friends' Meetinghouse, at the north-east corner of said Meaders' lot, running thence on said road, northerly to a stake and stones north of the orchard, thence westerly to the Taber lot, thence southerly on the east line of the Goodspeed lot to Jonathan Does' land, thence easterly on said Meader's north line to the point began at; containing thirty acres more or less, and that the condition in said mortgage is broken, by reason whereof I, the subscriber, claim a foreclosure of said mortgage. SUMNER HODGKINS.
Benton, March 2, 1880. 3i17

PLUMBING

—AND—

Steam Heating

—BY—

HENRY A. TABER,

Augusta, Maine.

All Work Warranted, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

20i46

GO TO

E. ROWSE'S,

AUGUSTA, MAINE,

For Watches, Jewelry, PURE COIN SILVER SPOONS, AND SPECTACLES.

Largest Stock, Lowest Prices.

28if

DENTISTRY

DR. C. W. DAVIS,

No. 140 Water Street, over J. F. Pierce's Book Store,

Augusta, Me.

Artificial teeth manufactured in the best manner. All work warranted satisfactory. Prices to suit the times. 1y10 C. W. DAVIS.

50 Chromo, Snowflake and Lace Cards, with name, 10c. 40 all chromos, 10c. Star Printing Co., Northford, Ct. 26i51

30 SUPERB Snowflake, Chromo, Marble, etc., cards, **10c.** Outfit **10c.** C.

Poetry.

Burial of the Past.

BY NELLIE B. ROBERTSON.

'Twas the night before the wedding
And the house was filled with guests,
After all the pleasant greetings
Quietly the household rests.

Only one from out the many
Still is sitting by the fire—
'Tis the bride, who on the morrow
Will have left her home and sire.

With her hair unbound and falling,
Like a mantel to the floor,
There she sits among her treasures,
For the last time looks them o'er.

One by one she reads each letter,
Then consigns it to the flame;
From its case she takes a picture,
And her white lips close in pain.

For the face smiles out upon her
As of old it used to do,
Ere that bitter night of parting,
When each spoke what was not true.

Trembling fingers slowly clasp it,
Drop it on the embers red;
Ne'er again will she behold it,
For that face to her is dead.

There are violets in the casket
And a lock of soft, dark hair;
There are books and little trinkets
And the ring she used to wear.

In the firelight, while they're burning,
Is't in fancy or a dream
That again she sees the river
And the old familiar scenes,

Where so often they had rambled
In the autumn afternoon;
Where on summer nights they floated
'Mid the lilies, 'neath the moon?

On the hearth the box lies emptied,
In the grate the fire burns low,
And the girl stands white and silent
As the last faint embers glow.

Streaks of gray are slowly creeping
O'er the portals of the moon;
With the night the old life passes—
Dawning brings her hopes new-born.

Our Story Teller.

MY ONE GLEAM OF ROMANCE.

(CONCLUDED.)

And I am not partial to walking in the dark in a perfectly strange country; but though I lost my spirits, my courage kept up wonderfully. I kept on bravely for another three-quarters of an hour, but instead of persevering in the walk I had to sit down and rest myself, which all good walkers know to be a very bad sign. Presently I once more heard the sound of wheels, and looking back I saw that there was a young gentleman in a dog-cart. He stopped his horse at the the bottom of the hill, and I perceived that he was lighting his side-lamps. That alone would be enough to remind me that the evening was fading into night. He came slowly up hill, but easily overtook me, and might have passed me unregardingly, only, happily, his eye fell upon me as I was nervously trying to crouch out of view.

"Ah," he said, "my poor girl, you seem tired. Have you far to go?"

I thought it best to put a good front on matters. My pride revolted at being called a poor girl, although such a word exactly described me as I then was.

As I came into view by the light of the carriage lamps, he most respectfully took off his hat and said: "I venture to ask, ma'am, if I can be of any use. It will soon be quite dark, and there is no moon to-night."

"I have missed a carriage that was to have met me," I said, "and am walking on."

"This is the road to Manningham, where I am driving. You are going there too, I presume. I think you had better allow me to drive you into the town."

There was something very courteous and pleasant in his voice. There was sufficient light to discover a bright-eyed and handsome, kindly face, with thick, curly hair. My instinct told me that I need not be afraid to be driven by him. At the same time I had a horror of being driven by solitary gentlemen, especially after what had happened such a short time before, and answered, not, perhaps, in so firm a tone as before.

"No, thank you. I shall manage to walk on."

He moved his hat and with a sinking heart I saw him proceed on his way. It came into my mind that I would call after him and accept his proposition. Pride, however, came to my help, and I refrained from doing so. Fortunately, however, he stopped his horse and waited till I should come up.

"I hope, ma'am," he said, "that you will accept my offer. It is really not fit that a lady like yourself should be out after dark, in a country you don,t know, and evidently very tired."

I stammered out some kind of refusal.

"But you must come," he said, with an air of authority. "My horse will not wait any longer, and it is impossible to leave you here. No one could answer for the consequences. Please jump in at once."

He was positively ordering me to get in, and I had not sufficient strength of mind or body to resist his orders. If he had tried to beg and entreat and coax me to get in, I know I should have walked till I dropped; but, being peremptorily told to get in, my girlish instinct of obedience came to my help, and I was lifted in by a strong arm before I quite knew what was being done with me.

I was so thankful when I was being comfortably driven along, the swift motion and the brisk air bringing back my high spirits, as they always do. I told my deliverer what was my destination. He knew Donnington, and he also knew Mr. Wilmslow very well, but he did not think that I should be able to get there that night. He questioned whether at that time of night I could get a vehicle to take me on. Perhaps it might not be right to travel up to the Wilmslow's at the late hour when I should arrive. Unfortunately he himself had to go five miles in another direction. He was already past his time and his horse was nearly knocked up. Perhaps, too, we both doubted how far it would be in exactly good taste for a young gentleman to drive up a young lady at midnight to a sedate household where she was to be an exemplary governess.

But we had a very pleasant talk. He told me all about the gentleman to whose house I was going, a country squire and at the same time a practical farmer, cultivating a thousand acres of his own. He thought I should like the place and the people, and he certainly amused me very much by the way in which he described my future surroundings. But all the time it was easy for me to see that his mind was not quite at rest, that he was not quite certain what was best to be done, and rather anxious as to the upshot of the adventure.

At last the town of Manningham came in sight; pleasant streets, and a broad market-place full of twinkling lights. We drove up to the principal inn, and entered beneath an archway. Here he asked me to hold the reins for a moment while he went in to talk to his friend the landlady, of whom he had spoken in kindly and confident terms as we came along. Now, it so happened that there was a little window underneath the arch, opening into the landlady's private room, from which she could look out into the yard and issue her directions. A little conversation was going on in this room which turned out to be of a very unpleasant character. At first there was an indistinguishable murmur of voices, and presently the accents made themselves clear.

"No, indeed, Mr. William, you must go somewhere else. I cannot find accommodation for this person."

Mr. William appeared to be speaking in a remonstrating tone, but I could not make out what he said. But the landlady's next words, sharp and clear, brought the hot blood to my face.

"Those who really are ladies don't go tramping about the country till nearly ten o'clock, and then take seats in young gentlemen's gigs. We never take in tramps at the Royal George."

"But, Mrs. Brown, what is this young lady to do? You say that all your flies are out, and she is quite unable to walk to the Wilmslows of Donnington."

"The Wilmslows of Donnington don't expect the likes of her, Mr. William. Those sort of people who run about the country always get hold of a good name or two."

"But this is dreadful," said poor William. "What am I to do with this lady?"

"You should have thought of that, sir, before you took her up into your father's carriage. There'll be a fine talk all over the country about this bit of work. I know you mean no harm, but you always were wild and wilful, Mr. William, and it's my belief that if you put a pair of tongs into petticoats you would want to drive them fire-irons all about the country."

"You are talking utter nonsense, Mrs. Brown; you are quite insulting."

"I know what I am about, Mr. Curtis, which is more than you do when you let yourself be taken in this way. You will make yourself as bad a name as John Blades himself, who's the terror of all the decent girls ten miles round."

"But only come and look at her, Mrs. Brown. Look at her for a single moment I entreat you, and you will be more than satisfied."

"Oh, I'll take a look at my lady, never fear."

She came round to the door and looked, and in return she encountered the indignant look of an honest English girl, who, although almost heart-broken, had enough spirit and energy left to hold her own. Directly the landlady saw me she became suddenly and strangely altered. She gave me a smile and a curtsey, and came forward to greet me. She did not know that I had overheard this strange conversation, and I am glad to say that I had enough tact to refrain from alluding to it at the time.

"Dear me, miss," she exclaimed, "Mrs. Wilmslow will be so dreadfully sorry that you have been prevented coming to her tonight by any accident or unpleasantness. How tired and hungry you must be. Come in, come in."

She led the way into a very pretty little room furnished as a drawing-room, where a tall, handsome, bouncing girl was sitting at a table copying music, and introduced me to her as her daughter Kate. Rectors' daughters and inn-keepers' daughters do not, as a rule, see much of each other, but this was a wholesome, pleasant, pretty, lady-like girl, as much of a lady as any girl whom I had ever met. We shook hands heartily, and at once became great friends. The good people brought me tea and cold chicken, and made me as comfortable as I could have been at home.

"You have never been at an inn before, have you, my dear?" said Mrs. Brown, now mollified beyond all description.

"Not to sleep, ma'am; only now and then I have had lunch with my father when we have been at a hotel at our market town."

"Perhaps you will be a little nervous at night in a strange place," she rejoined.

"Not at all, ma'am," I answered, attempting to be polite, although in reality I expected that I should feel rather uncomfortable.

"I think, my dear, If you don't mind, you had better sleep in my daughter Kate's room. There is a little bed there which will just suit you, and you will not feel lonely.

Kate's room was a perfect boudoir.

I told her all the story of my day from the first start in the morning until Mr. Curtis drove me into Manningham. I was glad to hear her gossip a little about William Curtis. He was the son of a big farmer, or rather a Squire, just such another as Mr. Wilmslow, to whose house I was going. He had been the head boy of the Manningham Grammar School, and then at an Agricultural College, and he had also traveled in foreign parts. It was quite clear that Kate regarded him as one of the aristocracy of the neighborhood. There was no difficulty in identifying the young man who had been driving tandem. Kate denounced him as a "perfect brute," and I heartily agreed with her energetic language. It was the very Mr. Blades whom I heard her mother alluding to in her conversation with William Curtis. Whenever he came to the inn she took care that she never came near him. She had seen him worse for liquor once—which she believed was his usual condition—and her mother would never let her run the chance of seeing him thus a second time.

The morning came, genial and brilliant. I slept soundly, and rose refreshed. A pleasant breakfast was spread in the sitting-room, where I had been over night. There was a little matter which was sorely perplexing me. Being at the inn I ought to ask for and pay my account, but on the other hand, I had been treated with such motherly kindness and hospitality that I really did not like to offer them money. I remember, however, having heard my dear father say that it was very rarely indeed that you could offend people by offering them money which might be thought their due, and he also used to say that whether they took it or not they at least liked to have the offer of it. Accordingly, though with some stammering, I asked for my bill. As soon as ever I had uttered the monosyllable I was ashamed of it, for my good landlady took both my hands in hers and said that I must not say another syllable on the subject, for they were charmed to have me there, and were thankful that I should have been their guest.

"And now, my dear," she said, "I declare there are visitors come to see you already."

And sure enough, just underneath the archway there was a low pony-carriage with a pair of white ponies, and a dear old lady and gentleman, white-headed, who exactly matched the ponies. In a minute they were within the room shaking hands with me very warmly.

"We are father and mother of William Curtis, who brought you here last night," said the lady introducing herself. "We are so very glad that he was able to render you any service. The Wilmslows are old friends of ours, and we thought that it might perhaps be nicer for you if we drove you over this morning in our pony-chaise. We are afarid that they must have been very much alarmed as you did not turn up."

Nothing could be kinder than this beautiful old lady was as we drove along. She knew all about my going to be a governess at the Wilmslows, and said that she hoped that she should be often seeing me, and that I must come and spend my shorter holidays at their home—Langley Manor House, on the other side of Manningham. In due time we came to Donnington, when the Wilmslows gave me a very kind reception. They had been perturbed and dismayed by my non-arrival. Mrs. Wilmslow, with natural feminine sagacity, laid all the blame upon her irrational husband, who at once meekly accepted her reprimand.

This then was the one gleam of romance which illumined my girlhood. It did not last so very long. That is to say, it lasted from five o'clock in the afternoon till ten o'clock that memorable September day. Since then I really cannot say that I have ever met with anything in the shape of an adventure. It is said by wise people that the nation is happy which has no history, and I think that the same may be said of a woman. But from this adventure, such as it was, there flowed several important results. I found in the Curtises the kindest and most loving friends I ever made in my life. As I made some mention of my family at the outset, I may say that the young Squire married my eldest sister, and through her influence our curate got a living, which enabled him to marry my second sister. As for myself, I often say that I am still a governess, but with this important difference—that I am governess to children of my own, and as my boys grow up they are sometimes "cheeky," and call my dearest William the Governor. I often bless the day when that one gleam of romance, through tears and troubles, brought me to the settled sunshine of my life.

Anecdote of Gilbert Stuart.

His fellow passengers were a number of gentlemen who were strangers to him, and who, finding him very amusing, ventured to ask him who he was and what was his calling.

Mr. Stuart answered with a grave face and a serious tone that he sometimes dressed gentlemen's and ladies' hair (at that time the high-craped pomatumed hair was all in fashion).

"You are a hair-dresser, then?"

"What!" said he, "do you take me for a barber?"

"I beg your pardon, sir; but I inferred it from what it said. If I mistook you, may I take the liberty to ask what you are, then?"

"Why, I sometimes brush a gentleman's coat or hat, and sometimes adjust a cravat."

"Oh, you are a valet, then, to some nobleman?"

"A valet! Indeed, sir, I am not. I am not a servant—to be sure I make coats and waistcoats for gentlemen."

"Oh, you are a tailor?"

"Tailor? Do I look like a tailor? I assure you I never handled a goose other than a roasted one."

By this time they were all in a roar.

"What the devil are you, then?" said one.

"I'll tell you," said Stuart. Be assured all I have said is literally true. I dress hair, brush hats and coats, adjust a cravat, and make coats, waistcoats, and breeches, and likewise boots and shoes, *at your service*."

"Oh, a boot and shoe maker after all?"

"Guess again, gentlemen; I never handle boots or shoes, but for my own feet and legs yet all I have told you is true."

"We may as well give up guessing."

After checking his laughter, and pumping up a fresh flow of spirits by a large pinch of snuff, he said to them, very gravely: "Now, gentlemen, I will not play the fool with you any longer, but I will tell you, upon my honor as a gentleman, my *bona fide* profession. I get my living by making faces."

He then screwed his countenance and twisted the lineaments of his visage in a manner such as Samuel Foote or Charles Mathews might have envied.

When his companions, after loud peals of laughter, had composed themselves, each took credit to himself for having "all the while suspected that the gentleman belonged to the theater, and they all knew that he must be a comedian by profession;" when, to their utter surprise, he assured them that he was never on the stage, and very rarely saw the inside of a playhouse, or any other similar place of amusement.

They all now looked at each other in blank astonishment.

Before parting Stuart said to his companions: "Gentlemen, you will find that all I have said of my various employments is comprised in these words—I am a portrait painter."

Old Times Column.

Elijah Fisher's Journal.

(CONTINUED.)

gon to his Br. Tituses and we Come there in Winthrupt.

The 19th. We Left Mr. Tituses and Come to Mr. Wights again.

The 21st. We takes our Leave of our friends and Returns to Sylvester.

The 24th. I gos to those that I had trusted to bring in the Corn according to Bargen.

The 28th. I Engaged to Ceep an Evening Scool for ten Days work a month and we begun School at Evining.

Feb. 16th. The howl town turnd out and brake the track through the woods to Mr. Dressers ten mild and Returnd.

The 20th. Mr. Waight the high Sherive Come to Sylvister with an Execusion for negleting of Sending alternates of men for the three years sarvis &c., but he got Securities for a short time he Did not Sarveit this being the first.

The 24th. I had Mr. J. Briggs oxen and sledd and Carres sixteen Bushels of y Corn to N. Yarmouth then after Desposing of my Corn and giting my things.

The 27th. I gits the things I left at Majr. Browns and Returned.

Mar. 25th. I Left Sylvester and Comes to Mr. Wm. Gilburts in Likilsburry.

The 26th. I left Mr. Gilburts and Come to Mr. S. Tituses in Wintropt.

The 27th. I Left Mr. Titus and Come to Mr. Wight in Wales.

The 28th. I Left Mr. Wights and then through Luiston and Crost the farrey and then through Ryelstown then through Brunswick then to maire pint I Come to Landlord Chase in flying point.

The 29th. I Left Chases I gos through hardsickit and North Yarmouth and N. Glosester.

Apr. 2d. I Comes to Mr. J. Parkers in the age of Bakerstown.

Apr. 3d. I Left Mr. Parker and going through Sheppardsfield and Buckstown or the twenty mild river I Comes to Sylvester at home again.

The 5th. I had Mr. J. Briggs horse to go to Glosester and I paid a Deat of two Dollars to Mr. I. Wood for him and got the money I left there.

The 7th. I had two pounds seven shillings Endorst on the Back of one of the Notes to Mr. Benj. Alden on Mr. Chas. Bradfords account that he ocd me.

The 8th. I Reckened with Mr. J. Briggs and found Due to me for things he had of me Come to Eighteen pound four shillings and what I had of him Come to Nine pound five Shilling at Bording 6 8 per week.

The 10th. I Left Sylvester and Come to N. Yarmouth.

The 11th. At Evening we set sail from Yarmouth with Capt. I. Drinkwater and Come to Marvilhead at 2 of the Clock and went for Boston.

The 13th. I Left Marvilkead at 2 and Come to Mothers at 9 in the Evening in Attleborough.

The 14th. I gos to Provedance and agres with Majr. C. Keen for two Duzzen of Siths and two of Axes on Col. Richardsons account paid by the way of Clark & Nightingill six Pound Twelve Shillings

The 24th. and onward I Chopt wood for Mr. Ross Sixteen Cord and 5 that Mr. D. Fisher Chopt for him on My account and 4 of the Cords on which I had thirteen hows and I had two pair of Stilards one pound that Mr. D. Fisher answard on my account all Come to 3£ 3s 0d.

May 8th. I gos to Provedunce and meets Col. Richarson and gits the axes and Siths of Mr. Keen that I had ergreed With him for and he Settles with him for the same and agrees with Mr. G. Blackinton and he Carres them for me to Mr. J. Fishers.

The 10th. I after Cutting one ½ Cord of wood I takes the two pare of stillards and the thirteen hows on my back and Carred them to Whare my axes and siths was then Mr. George Blackinton Carred them all on his horse to Mr. N. Fishers in Wrentham and he agreed to Carray them all to Boston all Cost me Nine s and 6p.

The 11th. I settled with them that I had dealings with.

The 13th. I Left Attelborough and Come to Boston and found one of the Costers Bound for N. Yarmouth and put my things abord her Mr. I. Grays sloop

The 13th. and set sail from Boston.

The 14th. At 1 of the Clock p. M. we arived at N. Yarmouth and left my things at Mr. I. Grays and stays at Mr. Trues.

The 15th. I arrives at Sylvester and Come to Mr. J. Briggs.

The 16th. I begen to Bord with Brother I. Briggs for Six Shillings and Eight Pence a week and begin and fell a fence Round ten achers which took me ten or Twelve Days.

The 28th. I sowd my flax and pease and otes and had D. Briggs Cattle to Harrow ½ a Bushel of rye.

The 29th. I sent for my things by Mr. S. Andrues that I left at Yarmouth.

June 1st. I planted my Corn one acher and an half.

The 10th. I sowed three Bushels of otes on two achers of my Entervail.

The 16th. I hoed my Corn the first time at least to kill the weeds.

The 21st. I Begun to fall and fill seven Achers in twenty-five Days.

July 3d. I finished felling trees and I hired all but twelve Days.

The 5th. I how'd my Corn the second time and had a sithe snath maid.

The 8th. I Cutt what Clover I had besides that I had left for seed.

The 13th. I Leaves Sylvester and Comes to Mr. Parker from there to Mr. Norses in Glorshester and there I found Mr. Parker.

The 14th. I gos with Mr. Parker to N. Yarmouth after his mother and goods that he brought from the westward and loded them into the Cart

The 15th. and Mrs. Parker and her Daughter rid in the Cart and Left Yarmouth.

The 16th. We arrived at Mr. Norses after some Difficulty.

The 18th. I gos by the way of Mr. Parkers and Returned to Sylvester.

The 20th. I took Care of the Corn that I had taken in the winter before now I let go things for Corn and Engaged to take in Corn at three and four pence a Bushel and lying to gather a Quantaty it was like to hurt and I tuck it and stored it.

The 28th. I begun to Digg the Suller for my house and Vary bad Digging I had too which Cost me a good deel for I was Eighteen Days a Diggin of it and Come to a Solid Rock all on the Botom of it which we tried to blow but Could not make any hand of it so I Dugg it the biggness of the house which was thirty-two foot.

Aug. 2d. I mow'd my hay seed and Raked and stacked it.

The 3d. I Begun to Reep my Rye that I sow'd of Brother Jothem.

The 6th. I Secured it in his Barn which Cost me five days work.

The 12th. The same Day I Reept the Rye I sow'd on my lot.

The 13th. I had a lod of hay of Wm. Haskell and Carred my Rye to Mr. Bradfords barn that grue on my lot.

The 16th. I Cutt and Secured my otes and had that grue at the low land of my lot on the Entervail.

The 23d. I had Mr. Bradfords horse and went to Yarmouth and got some things and Returnd to Sylvester.

The 26th. I gits my otes and flax and had a meeten to agree with Mr. Stricklen.

Sept. 2d. We had a town meeten to agree with the Reverent Mr. John Stricklen to settle with us and they agree to give him fifty pound a year Salary and to Clear two achers.

The 8th. Br. J. Briggs Stons my Suller and the stoning and the giting the stone Cost me twenty-four Days work and I Rased it four feet from the ground and the banken that up Cost me two Days &c.

The 17th. Cosen Timoth Wight and his wife Come to visit us. I Cut my stolks and tuck Care of them.

The 20th. Mr. John Stricklen was Reinstold at Sylvester.

The 22d. I agrees with Mr. Benj. Jones and Mr. Harry Gilburts to hew the timber and frame my house.

The 23d. We begun to git the timber for the house and it Cost me forty-Eight Days work to git the timber and frame the house.

Oct. 2d. We Rased the frame a Saturday in after Noon.

The 6th. I begun to gather my Corn and Crib'd it by my frame.

The 11th. I Dugg my Powtatos that I planted on Br. Briggs lot.

The 12th. and also them I planted on my lot and Carred them to Mr. Bradfords.

The 16th. I thrasht my stack of hay seed ½ a lod and some Rye at Br. J.

The 18th. I sow'd four Bushels of Rye which Cost me Eight Days work.

The 20th. I began and junk on my fell trees which Cost me six Days work.

The 22d. I had a Shote of Br. J. Briggs which waight was seventy-one lb.

The 26th. I worked for Brother Barker which Come to one ½ Bushel of Wheat.

The 28th. I Worked In my Entervail which Cost me five Days work.

The 30th. I gathered my Cabbage and french turnups that I raised on Br. J. Briggs lot and put them in his suller.

Nov. 6th. The first snow storm.

The 18th. I Plow'd ½ an acer by my frame which Cost me five Days work.

The 20th. I was taken lame and Remaned so for a week with a sore on foot.

Dec. 2d. I junked and pil'd the loges where I planted and Cleared and burnt them which Cost me ten Dayf work.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Young Folks' Column.

A Fairy Flight.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

A fairy lived in a lily bell—
Ring, sweet columbine!
In frosts she stole a wood-snail's shell,
Till soft the sun should shine;
And spring-time comes again, my dear,
And spring-time comes again,
With raidling showers, and wakened flowers,
And bristling blades of grain.

And, oh! the lily bell was sweet—
Ring, swing, columbine!
But the snail shell pinched her little feet,
And suns were slow to shine.
It's long the spring-time comes, my dear,
Till spring-time comes again;
The year delays its smiling days,
And snow-drifts heap the plain.

The fairy caught a butterfly—
Swing, cling, columbine!
The last that dared to float and fly
When pale the sun did shine;
For spring is slow to come, my dear,
Is slow to come again,
And far away doth summer play,
Beyond the roaring main.

She mounted on her painted steed—
Ring, cling, columbine!
And well he served that fairy's need,
And hot the sun did shine.
The spring she followed fast, my dear,
She followed it amain;
Where blossoms throng the whole year long
She found the spring again.

Oh, fairy sweet! Come back once more—
Ring, swing, columbine!
When grass is green on hill and shore,
And summer sunbeams shine.
What if the spring is late, my dear,
And comes with dropping rain?
When roses blow and rivers flow,
Come back to us again.

A Little Girl's Impression of Madeira.

BY KATIE C. YORKE.

It was a beautiful clear day in October when I had my first view of Madeira. The high blue mountains, the green shores, and the white city of Funchal gleaming in the distance, looked very lovely to us as we approached the island.

About noon we anchored at a little distance from the city, and swarms of row-boats came around the ship. Some of them were full of half-naked brown boys, and if we threw a piece of money into the beautiful blue water, they would dive down and catch it before it reached the bottom. Some of the other boats were full of men, who came on board, bringing fans, canary-birds, parrots, feather flowers, basket-work, filigree jewelry, and many other things to sell.

We and some of the passengers got into a row-boat, after a good deal of trouble, because there is always a heavy swell there, so one minute the boat was very high up, and the next very low down. When we had managed to get in we rowed to the city. There were great waves dashing up on the shore, and four or five bare-legged men rushed into the water, and drew the boat on land just as a wave came in.

What was our surprise to see waiting for us, instead of a horse and carriage, a great sleigh drawn by bullocks. This is called a bullock-car in English, and a *carro* in Portuguese. We got into one of them, with a great deal of laughter, and drove to the hotel. The driver walked by the side of the *carro*, and threw the end of a greasy rag first under one runner and then under the other, to make it run more easily.

When we arrived at the hotel, we found it was a great white building, with a lovely garden which contained mango, guava, banana, custard-apple, and many other trees. Among them was what was called the moon-tree; it was covered with great white bell-like flowers, and was very beautiful. There were a great many gorgeous flowers and curious plants that we do not have in this country. The garden was surrounded by a wall eight feet high, and there were some fish-geraniums which reached above the top of it. There was a little arch covered with the night-blooming cereus, and that evening, when the buds had opened, we went out to see them in the moon-light. They were beautiful white blossoms, as large as your head, and had a faint perfume.

Next day we took a hammock ride about the town and surrounding country. Each hammock was fitted out with a mattress, pillows, and canopy, and slung on a long pole carried by two men. We reclined lazily against the pillows, and enjoyed the ride very much. The men, when they went up hill, carried us feet downward, but once they forgot, and carried us feet upward, and as the hill was very steep, we felt as if we were standing on our heads.

The houses of Funchal are low, and covered with white stucco, which looks very neat, but those of the poor have only one window without any glass, and are very dark and dismal inside. The streets are narrow, and some of them very steep. We often passed gardens surrounded by high walls, over which hung lovely flowering vines. Out in the country there were lantanas, geraniums, and fuchsias which seemed to be growing wild, and great cactus plants everywhere.—*Harper's Young Folk's.*

Making the Best of It.

Little Maidie and her mamma were travelling by rail, and one day they had to stop two hours at a dismal little station where they changed cars. It was very rainy, so they could not go out of doors, and there was nothing to look at or play with.

Mamma would have been as lonely as Maidie herself, but she chanced that a lady came in to wait for another train, and her mother soon found out it was an old schoolmate, whom she had not seen for years. Then how they talked, for the time was short.

Little Maidie sat and listened to them awhile, but it seemed to her their talk was all about "What had become of the Smith girls?" and "Whom did Henry Jones marry?" and "Where was Hannah Brown living?" and so on. She stole off into a corner presently, and went to amusing herself.

If she only had her wax dolly, or her paper dolls! but they were all in the trunk in the baggage-car. Maidie was a motherly little thing, and liked a family to look after, so she took her little pocket-handkerchief and wound it in and out among the thumb and fingers of her left hand, till only the nails were left in sight. Those were for faces, and now she had five dolls.

"There!" she said, "you four side-by-side are my girls, and you are all good, every one of you. You, littlest one, are Totty; you next are Fanny; you, biggist one, are Susan, and you last are Rose.

"You, out here all by yourself, are my boy, Thomas Albert, and you are very bad indeed. I have to keep you alone, for you are always teasing your sisters. There it is now! Hitting Rose a dig just the minute I turned to fix Totty's dress a little. I'm ashamed of you, Thomas Albert. Do you go right out and pick up some chips!

"You won't, eh? There! take that, and that:" and Maidie cuffed that little fat thumb with her other hand. "Now see if you'll go!

"There, girls, he has gone, and now we can have peace for a minute. Strange how bad boys will be! Susan you may go to sewing, and Rose and Fanny may take their knitting; Totty may help me make pies, and I p'esume I shall make her a mince turnover with raisins in it, and white sugar all over the outside.

"Why don't that boy bring in some chips? Susan, won't you go and find him? You are doing your knitting b'u'fully, Rose and Fanny; I'm sure I can't tell which does the bestest. I'll make each of you a lovely lemon pie, with froth on top.

"Here comes Susan with the chips. How good my biggest girl is! I shall certainly have to make her the cutest tart-pie I know how.

"And at last here comes that bad boy of mine. O Thomas Albert, you don't know how bad I feel to have you act so!" and Maidie wiped away a make-believe tear.

"Our train is coming, Maidie!" called her mamma.

"Is it, so quick? I've had a very nice time here, after all," said Maidie, putting her handkerchief into her pocket.—*Companion.*

An Ice Bridge.

On the last day of January a locomotive and passenger train went over the St. Lawrence River on a track laid on the ice. Thousands of people gathered, fearing that the ice would break, and hundreds be drowned. At first the ice cracked, and water appeared upon its surface, and the passengers began to be afraid. The train was stopped for ten minutes to allow a photograph to be made of it. After the ride, which was safely made, a fine lunch was served.

☞ Carrie S. is two years old. Of course she cannot read, but sometimes pretends to do so. A postal card came one day. Carrie gravely looked at it and following the lines, said, "Hallo, papa! Hallo, mamma! Hallo, Caddie!" for that was what the card seemed to her.

☞ "Ma, are you going to give me another piece of pie?" *Ma*—What do you want to know for? *Jeannette*—Because if you aint, I want to eat this piece slowly.

☞ On seeing a house being whitewashed, a small boy asked, "Man, if you please, are you going to shave that house?"

Editor's Table.

Lippincott's Magazine for March opens with a description of the Lakes of Minnesota, with their healthful and picturesque summer resorts, which are already much frequented by Northern tourists and which judging from the article and its attractive illustrations, deserve to be better known. There are two other illustrated papers in the number—the IXth chapter of Dr. Oswald's "Summerland Sketches," which treats of Yucatan, and the conclusion of Edward King's account of "Old and New Rouen." Terms, yearly subscription $4.00. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Art of Cooking," by Matilda Lees Dods, of the Smith Kensington School of Cookery. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 182 Fifth Avenue, New York. For sale by J. F. Pierce, Bookseller, Augusta. Price, 81.25. This is a series of practical lessons in the art of cookery, with comprehensiveness and completeness of detail not heretofore given in any one volume. It gives an insight into the general rules for the intelligent preparation of food, and at the same time describes the several means and processes of coming at desired results.

The numbers of the Living Age for the weeks ending March 6th and 13th respectively, contains the following articles: The Grand Dukes of Tuscany, *Westminster;* The Beginnings of Greek Sculpture, *Fortnightly;* The Present Conditions of Art, *Nineteenth Century;* The New Fiction, *Contemporary;* A White Rajah, *Blackwood;* The Exiles of Siberia, *Argosy;* My Baby or My Dog? *Cornhill;* A Chinese Banquet, *Leisure Hour;* How Far is Common Sense Attractive? Sermons by Drs. Martineau and Liddon, and Learning to Write, *Spectator;* with instalments of "Celia, an Idyll," and "Bush Life in Queensland," and the usual amount of poetry.

The April Number of Harper's Magazine is rendered exceedingly attractive by its many beautiful illustrations, and every article in its table of contents is noteworthy. The Number opens with the first part of Mrs. John Lillie's paper, "Music and Musicians in England"—a well-considered and exceedingly interesting review of a musical year in London, including also the great annual and triennial festivals in the provinces. The illustrations are mainly portraits, and among these we notice a suberb engraving of L. Alma Tadema's recent portrait of George Henschel. Mr. Abbey has added some characteristic sketches. This paper, which will be concluded in the May Number, is, we understand, the first of a series of contributions by Mr. and Mrs. Lillie on English subjects of literary, historical, and picturesque interest, to be illustrated by Abbey.

"Dark Eyed Bettie," is the first to greet us, among the musical visitors commended to our care by Oliver Ditson & Co. Not a real "Bettie," however, but an agreeable Song and Chorus, and a four-part Song, by Charles Mackey and J. B. Grant, entitled, "What is the meaning of the Song?" There comes also an easy "Pink Waltz," a melodious March, called "Through the Wood," and the "Primvera Polka," a lively, guitar-music like piece, by one of the "Spanish Students." Also a wide-awake number of Ditson's "Musical Record," with 6 pages of good music, which, with the reading matter, make it an agreeable weekly paper.

"A Strange Disappearance," one of the Knickerbocker Novels, by Anna Katherine Green, is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 182 Fifth Avenue, New York City. For sale by J. F. Pierce, Bookseller, Augusta. Price, 20 cents paper, cloth 81.00 This is a most intensely interesting work of fiction. The story is developed with skill, and the work is written in a strong, powerful style.

We have received Part 5 of Volume 2 of Mrs. Lamb's "History of the City of New York," published by A. S. Barnes & Co. This number contains all the varied and exciting events of the summer and autumn of 1778, and of the following year which are deftly grouped; the narrative is embellished with matters illustrative of character, and biographical and genealogical information. During the above period, at least, New York City was the central point around which the chief events of the war revolved.

The Xth Chapter of Dr. Oswald's "Summerland Sketches," which is the opening paper in Lippincott's Magazine for April, describes the ruins of Uxmal, that mysterious buried city of the New World, which attests the existence, at some former period, of a race of builders on this Continent rivalling those of Nineveh in the grandeur of their designs, in mechanical skill, and in amplitude of means. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market Street, Philadelphia.

International Review for April. Contents, Mr. Gladstone, by Clement Hugh Hills, Ex-Ass. Attorney General of the United States; The Letters of Eugene Delacroix; The Revolutionary Movement in Russia; William Morris Hunt, by Sarah W. Whitman; The Uranometria Argentina of Dr. Gould; Sun-spot Cycles and Epidemics; Tammany Hall; Contemporary Literature.

The North American Review for April has for its leading article a paper entitled "McClellan's Last Service to the Republic," which covers the whole period of McClellan's military career, from the flank movement to the James to the battle of Antietam. It is intended to vindicate the General against the charge that he was overcautious and unnecessarily slow in his movements, and contains many statements of an interesting character. Sir Francis Hincks contributes a paper on the "Relations of Canada with the United States." The author's principal object is to show that the recently enacted Canadian Tariff is not an act of retaliation against the United States for their refusal to establish reciprocal free trade between the two countries in products that are natural to both. Canada, he says, is desirous of renewing the reciprocity treaty, and is ready to concede all reasonable demands.

"Coligny," by Walter Besant, M. A. This is number two in the "New Plutarch Series." Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 182 Fifth Avenue, New York City. For sale by J. F. Pierce, Augusta; price, 81.00. This volume shows how Admiral Coligny gave his life for religious and political liberty. It portrays in a concise and admirable manner the life of this great and good man, who stands pre-eminent in the lives of French worthies and whose murder proved the death blow to the French Reformation.

"A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains," by Miss Isabella L. Bird, illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 182 Fifth Avenue, New York. For sale by J. F. Pierce, bookseller, Augusta. Price 81.75. This is a series of letters, descriptive of life in Rocky Mountains, which originally appeared in the Leisure Hour. They form a record of very interesting travelling experiences and of a phase of frontier life which is rapidly passing away. The book is printed and bound in a very attractive way and is having a large sale.

We have received the first number of the new juvenile paper "Golden Days," for boys and girls, published at Philadelphia, Pa. One of the most potent fountains of crime is the vicious literature for the young which is seen on every news-stand, and floods the country. These papers directly instigate crime, and their extinction would be a blessing to humanity; but as there exists no means of suppressing them, and as our children will read, it follows that the best antidote is to furnish the youth with good, wholesome reading, presented in its most attractive form, with a view of winning them away from the corrupting papers to those which entertain and instruct. As we have been always outspoken in condemnation of the corrupting literature referred to, we are equally ready to say a good word in behalf of this enterprise. The object of "Golden Days" is so clearly defined that it is entitled to the countenance and support of all who have the welfare of the young at heart.

A Great Work.

The Atlantic cable brings information that on February 29th, the tunnel under the St. Gothard pass of the Alps was completed. It is 9¼ miles long, extending from Airola to Goschenen, and is wholly in Switzerland. Like the tunnel under Mont Cenis, it pierces the mountain in a straight line, with a grade of about 140 feet to the mile. Its northern terminus is at St. Gothard, 3,720 feet above the Mediterranean. All readers familiar with the map of Europe will quickly see that the St. Gothard tunnel will be of more value to Central Europe and the Italian peninsula, than that of Mont Cenis. The last named penetrates the Alps to its western boundary, and connects only France and Italy; whereas this new, and longer, tunnel makes an easterly connection with France, Germany, Switzerland and Central Europe generally. In a commercial point of view it looks as though this great St. Gothard tunnel and railway line would have a decided advantage over its western competitor, as it taps the agricultural, manufacturing and moneyed centre of Southern Europe, and joins hands with the rich trade of the Mediterranean Sea. The cost of building this gigantic tunnel—the longest in the world—was 79,000,000 francs, about fifteen million dollars.

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